

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1916
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 105

PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The repulse by the French of a vigorous German infantry assault northwest of Verdun; the successful holding by the British of the positions recently captured at St. Eloi, and the capture by the Russians of two lines of trenches near Bojana in Galicia are the chief incidents of importance recorded in this morning's communiqués.

The struggle in Russia is apparently being prosecuted with great vigor, especially in the north, both sides claiming successes. In Asia Minor, Petrograd reports continued progress. Russian warships have dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of the River Balatich-Darassi, and occupied further points on the Black sea coast. Russian forces are also reported as making good progress southeast of Bitlis in the Lake Van region.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday—German army headquarters yesterday issued the following official statement:

South of St. Eloi there were lively actions at close range around the craters sprung by the British and in the vicinity of the connecting lines.

On both sides of the River Meuse there was nothing new to report.

Eastern front: The Russians drove fresh masses of troops against our lines near Postav. The heroic resistance of the troops of the Saarbrück corps enabled us to withstand all the Russian attacks in this neighborhood.

These troops, supported on their flanks by Brandenburg, Hanoverian and Halle corps, checked the repeated onslaughts made by two Russian divisions. The most severe losses were inflicted upon the Russians.

Repeated Russian attacks under cover of darkness near Mokryzec met a similar result. These attacks were made in an attempt to recover lost ground.

Balkan theater: In response to the hostile aerial attack upon our positions near Doiran lake we conducted yesterday a similar raid upon Salonica. Our flying squadron dropped numerous bombs upon the new harbor and petroleum depot and on the entente encampment north of the town.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—The British official statement issued last night says:

In spite of a very heavy hostile artillery fire last night and at intervals today our infantry successfully held the ground gained by them yesterday at St. Eloi. Our artillery fire was very effective in replying to that of the Germans.

The total prisoners taken up to now amount to five officers and 195 men of other ranks.

There was hostile artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in front of Aix Noullette today. We retaliated by shelling the German positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—The official statement issued by the French war office last night says:

In the Argonne our artillery continued active against the German organizations north of Houyet, in the sector of LaFontaine aux Charnes, and Haute Chevauchée, as well as in eastern Argonne.

Our fire directed on an enemy battery in the Montfaucon wood caused a violent explosion.

West of the Meuse the bombardment was resumed with violence in the course of the day against our positions extending from Avocourt to Bethincourt. About 3 o'clock the Germans launched a powerful attack against our Harcourt-Malancourt front. The successive waves of the assault were all repulsed, however, with heavy losses by our certain of fire and the fire of the infantry.

Our second lines east of the Meuse have been bombarded.

In the Woëvre our artillery concentrated its fire on visible points of the German front.

In the Vosges the artillery action was quite lively in the region of Stosswiler, Muhlbach and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

Yesterday afternoon's communication reads as follows:

Last night passed quietly east of the River Meuse. There was considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces west of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt, as well as in the Woëvre sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

In Lorraine, in the forest of Parroy, we delivered a surprise attack on a position of the Germans, the occupants of which were either killed or taken prisoner. In withdrawing we blew up the position.

There has been nothing else of importance on the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Wednesday—Russian war office communication issued yesterday says:

In the Riga sector there has been artillery and rifle firing. Our artillery has done effective work on German trenches and batteries of Ukskull bridgehead.

On the Jacobstadt sector, after a bombardment, the Germans opened an attack in the region of the village of Varguek but were repulsed.

In the region northwest of Postav (Continued on page five, column three)

PALEMBANG SAILORS MAKE DECLARATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Dutch marine ministry announces that officers and seamen of the Palembang have made declarations on oath indicating that the ship was stationary at the time of the second and third explosions. After the first explosion the first officer, a boatswain and a seaman, saw the white wakes of torpedoes approaching the ship with great rapidity to the starboard, followed by an explosion.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS AFFIRMS UNITY OF ALLIES

Resolutions Look Toward Military, Economic and Diplomatic Unity of Action—Transport Distribution Plan to Continue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Wednesday—The Allies' conference has unanimously adopted various resolutions, first, affirming the Allies' entire community of views and solidarity, and confirming all measures taken to realize unity of action and unity of front. By this, the resolutions state, they mean at once military unity of action as assured by the general staff agreement, also economic unity of action, the organization of which has been settled by the present conference and diplomatic unity of action guaranteed by their unshakable determination to pursue the struggle for victory of the common cause.

Second, the resolutions state that the allied governments decide to put into practice in the economic domain solidarity of views and interests. They charge the economic conference to propose to them measures adapted to realize this solidarity.

Third, the resolutions state, with a view of strengthening, coordinating and unifying the economic action to be exercised to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy, the conference decides to establish in Paris a permanent committee upon which all Allies will be represented.

Finally, the conference decides to continue the organization begun in London of a central bureau of freights and to take common action with the shortest possible delay to discover practical methods to be employed for equitably distributing between the allied nations burdens resulting from maritime transport and for putting a stop to the rise in freight.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Wednesday—An official statement issued yesterday says:

All the ships employed in the operations off the German coast have now returned to their ports except the Medusa, which ship, as was feared, was sunk after all her crew had been taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lasso without any casualty, a fine piece of seamanship.

Our destroyers while dealing with enemy patrol vessels were themselves attacked by an enemy aircraft. They received no damage of any kind.

The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy patrol trawlers which were previously reported sunk by our ships, viz.: Four from the trawler Otto Rudolf, 16 from the trawler Braunschweig.

On Saturday night a division of German destroyers was encountered by our light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Cleopatra. None of her crew was saved.

SOCIALIST PARTY SPLIT CONDEMNED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The executive committee of the Socialist party has condemned by a large majority the circumstances attending the formation of a new Socialist group. Herr Haase has now resigned the presidency of the party.

A conference of Socialist officials in Leipzig district has approved the action of the minority and Herr Urmund and other deputies are to join them.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA URGED TO ABDICATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SHANGHAI, China—Tang Shaoyi, the leading Chinese official under the Manchus, who has lived in retirement in Shanghai, has telegraphed Yuan Shih-Kai imploring him to abdicate to save further bloodshed.

LABOR OPPOSES POLICE BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Labor organizations led the opposition to the state police bill at Wednesday's hearing.

BRITISH LOWER HOUSE HEARS OF LABOR TROUBLES

Difficulties in Clyde Munition Works, Efficiency of Air Service and Married Men Problem Under Discussion

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England—Serious labor troubles in the Clyde munition works, the efficiency of the air service at home and at the front and the position of married men were subjects which, yesterday, occupied the time of the members of the House of Commons.

Dr. Addison of the ministry of munitions, who dealt with the Clyde troubles, remarked that in January, 1916, the ministry of munitions appointed three commissioners on the Clyde to secure the necessary supply of labor by dilution. On the whole their proposals had been conspicuously successful and they had gained the confidence of the local trade union leaders and employers.

Dr. Addison then turned to the activities of the self-appointed body called the Clyde workers committee, which had repudiated all connection with established trade unions, had decided to embark on a policy of holding up the production of war with a view to compelling the government to repeal the military service act and munitions of war act and to withdraw all limitations upon the increase of wages and strikes in government controlled firms and with these objects had precipitated a number of strikes in the past week. The members of this committee had been offered all reasonable facilities for investigating into unskilled labor, interviewing women and examining their rates of wages, but they demanded free run of the works in the masters' time and on this followed a series of strikes.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers had repudiated the strike and called upon the men to return to their work, but these efforts were unsuccessful and by Friday last the situation called for immediate action and six of the ring-leaders found to be contemplating a further extension of their operations were deported. The committee's systematic and sinister plan was to hold back in particular a gun or gun mounting urgently needed. The ministry of munitions had received loyal cooperation from the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and local organizers.

Sir Edward Carson wished to know if these men would be prosecuted for high treason, a plea supported by J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, and W. M. R. Pringle.

Dr. Addison, however, merely indicated that the proposal was under consideration.

Regarding the married men question, it was stated, Walter Long would make an announcement today on recruiting when the debate would probably turn on this question.

Pemberton Billing, in an impressive speech, renewed his charges against the air service authorities, declaring in a private factory 20 miles from London there were aeroplanes faster and better than the German machines, but the "mandarins" declined to utilize them.

He declared specifically that of the 150 officers killed, 100 wounded and 105 missing, most of the casualties were due to faulty machines. All round London were old, groggy machines, badly lighted or unlighted aerodromes and heroes waiting to be driven into the air to save the faces of those set in authority over them and who had failed them time after time.

He further declared the machines developed a disastrous weakness of engine power, carried off excessive armament and insufficient searchlights, and were sent up at night when no illuminated landing stages for alighting were available. He mentioned specific instances of a machine with a speed of 45 miles an

(Continued on page five, column three)

UNIONIST WAR COMMITTEE MEETS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—A meeting of the Unionist war committee was held yesterday in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson presiding.

An official report shows that at a previous meeting a resolution was passed appointing a deputation to wait upon Mr. Bonar Law to represent the committee's opinion that the government should take steps to secure the men required for military service on the system enforcing equal sacrifice from all men of military age. The reply was read from Mr. Bonar Law, stating that the cabinet were proceeding as rapidly as possible with an investigation of the figures regarding the supply of men and he would communicate with Sir Edward Carson as soon as possible.

M. SCHRODER ACQUITTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Monsieur Schroder, indicted on a charge of endangering the neutrality of Holland by an article published in the Telegraaf criticizing Dutch export regulations, has been acquitted.

BRITAIN DENIES ILLEGAL EFFORT TO SECURE TRADE

Reply Made to Question Concerning Alleged Use of American Business Mail

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England—In a written reply to a Labor member of Parliament who questioned the under-secretary for foreign affairs regarding Senator Hitchcock's statement in the United States Senate that he had come into possession of confidential instructions issued to the British' censors at Liverpool examining American mail and that the instructions in question directed that business letters should be copied at the central office and distributed to British business men so that they could steal American trade Lord Robert Cecil denied emphatically that any instructions were issued to British censors containing any directions in the sense alleged, nor was any such use made or intended to be made of the censorship as was indicated in the question.

MEASURE WOULD COMPEL PROPER GASOLINE PRICES

Reasonable Charges for Other Oil Products Also Sought in Proposed Amendment to Act Creating Federal Reserve

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enforcement of reasonable prices for gasoline, petroleum, kerosene or fuel oil by the federal trade commission is the purpose of a bill introduced by Representative Stearns of Minnesota today as an amendment to act which created the federal trade commission in 1914.

Under the proposed act every wholesale dealer must file with the commission a list of prices charged by him for these commodities. A list must also be posted in all places where the sales are made. If any person or body files with the commission a complaint that a certain dealer is charging unjust prices the commission shall investigate, and if charges are well grounded the commission may fix the prices of the dealer so that they will be just and reasonable.

"Government investigators report that the high price of gasoline prevailing is due to artificial rather than economic causes," said Mr. Stearns, "and yet the department of justice say they can find no sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution under the anti-trust laws. This, therefore, is an instance where the competitive system has failed to secure to the people reasonable prices for one of the prime necessities, and we must either submit to exploitation by monopoly prices or have prices fixed by Congress. That Congress has the power cannot be questioned."

"The theory of the bill is that the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce is not limited to prescribing, as in the commerce act, the conditions and prices of transportation, which is only an instrumentality of commerce, and to regulating competition, as in the Clayton act, but is plenary and extends to regulating commerce itself, the sale and exchange of goods, and includes prescribing just and reasonable prices to be charged in that commerce. The fact that heretofore this power has not been exercised, but has lain dormant is no argument against its existence."

GEN. PERSHING USING MEXICAN RAILWAY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—General Funston announced today that General Pershing is using part of the Mexico Northwestern railway line. General Funston also has received a report of the derailment of one of General Pershing's troop trains.

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GREAT PILGRIMS PAGEANT URGED BY COMMISSION

Tercentenary Board in Report Believes First Step Should Be Restoration and Preservation of Historic Points

Proposing a great pageant, not only illustrative of the landing of the Pilgrims but indicative of the progress of the nation, restoration and preservation of points at Plymouth particularly associated with the early days of the Pilgrims, and an international exposition to show the advancement of the arts, the Pilgrim tercentenary commission filed its report with the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, together with a recommendation that \$50,000 be appropriated to continue the work.

"In the discharge of its duties the commission has given public hearings and invited proposals from any person within or without the commonwealth who was interested in the proposed celebration, and has received numerous communications in relation thereto. The commission has also visited Plymouth and conferred with committees representing citizens in that locality.

"The nature of the event which it is sought to commemorate, viz., the first permanent settlement in New England, the ideals which inspired the Pilgrims, and the influence of those ideals upon the state and the nation, which it is the purpose of this commemoration to emphasize, made it inevitable, in the opinion of the commission, that any form of celebration adopted, to be appropriate and satisfactory, must be simple, dignified, and in substantial ways permanent in its character.

"The commission unanimously agreed that the best permanent memorial would be the improvement and preservation of those localities within the town of Plymouth which were specially connected with the Pilgrim story, and which it is possible to restore and preserve.

"The commission, therefore, recommends the following measures, which while independent of each other and thus permitting individual treatment, at the same time are so related that if all are adopted there will be, as far as modern conditions permit, a memorial which will be at once attractive and permanent.

"1. The present conditions along the water front in the town of Plymouth, in the vicinity of Plymouth Rock, between Town Brook and Brewster street, are unsightly and unattractive, and necessarily so by reason of the present uses of such water front. The present wharves, coal sheds, and other buildings on both sides of the rock, in the opinion of the commission, should be removed, and the natural line of the shore restored so far as possible.

"It would add much to the interest if the present canopy over the rock should be removed and the rock lowered to its original bed, and a more appropriate enclosure erected. In more dignified and impressive surroundings, the disappointing impressions which so many visitors receive on their visit to the rock would be wholly avoided. The detail of the treatment of the shore and the rock may properly be submitted to expert engineers and architects, but the general idea which the commission recommends is the permanent attraction and improvement of the water front on both sides of the rock."

The commission recommends secondly that sufficient land be acquired upon the hill rising above the rock to prevent the discontinuance of the present highway and the location of a new highway, westerly of the present line. This would require the removal of a few buildings upon the top of the hill and would leave there an open space.

On this hill the commission recommends the erection of a permanent memorial hall, which shall not only perpetuate the memory of the Pilgrims but shall also fitly recognize the fact that here was established the first town government and was laid the foundation of free, democratic institutions in America.

"Such a hall," says the report, "would serve as a meeting place for the various (Continued on page twelve, column two)

DETAILS AS TO TORPEDOED SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England—The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Company state that the total casualties and missing consequent upon the torpedoing of the steamer Sussex is not expected to exceed 50.

Officers and crew of the Manchester Engineer, torpedoed early on Monday morning, were landed late Monday from steamers which picked them up. It is stated there are two American citizens among the crew.

ENFORCED DRILL OF AMERICAN BOY URGED IN SENATE

Compulsory Universal Military Training for Youth Advocated by Senator Chamberlain in Opening Preparedness Debate

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Compulsory universal military training for American boys was advocated in the Senate today by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, in opening the preparedness debate on the army reorganization bill.

The country is not ripe for such a step as yet, he said, but he proposed to bring the matter up for the purpose of educating the country, if nothing else could be accomplished by it.

"We should teach our young men," he said, "that with the right of citizenship goes a duty to defend the country—some form of compulsory training."

He said the country must be prepared with military strength to enforce the Monroe doctrine, to handle any development of the Mexican situation and to meet any danger of invasion by a victorious army after the European war.

To economize time the Senate recessed instead of adjourning from Tuesday, thus avoiding the consideration of miscellaneous "morning business," from noon to 2 o'clock.

Senator Smoot raised the point of no quorum, to secure a good attendance, and the roll was called.

Senator Chamberlain began the discussion by saying that to facilitate action he would refrain from making a detailed speech on the general preparedness question and would confine himself to an explanation of the bill.

"Nearly all the military legislation this country has had," he said, "has been as riders on appropriation bills where it had no business. Several secretaries of war have sought to develop army reorganization ideas of the general staff and war college, but Congress until now has done nothing about it."

"There has been much said about serious differences of opinion between the secretary of war and the two military affairs committees of Congress," the senator continued. "There have been differences of course, but nothing that cannot be adjusted in conference. This bill is drafted along lines indicated by the general staff of the army; we didn't give the army all they asked but in a general way it meets the approval of their experts."

"The bill has been prepared by the committee and I desire to say that no political considerations entered into it. Our Republican colleagues did nothing in the committee except to strive to make the bill the best possible."

"The first defect in the army is in the number of enlisted men. Not only is the army weak in numbers but they are not distributed according to any military law, among the various arms of the service."

The senator said the forces in the island possessions should be maintained always at war strength because they are so isolated that men cannot be sent to them if needed in an emergency. "Some of these companies are so depleted," he said, "that there are not enough men to train the officers."

Another defect in the present system, he said is the term of enlistment. The pending bill permits an enlisted man to go to reserve after two years and otherwise seeks to increase the attractiveness of enlistment and decrease desertion.

"Absence of officers from their organization," he said, "was another defect which the bill sought to correct by providing additional officers for detail to (Continued on page twelve, column four)

S. S. ENGLISHMAN SAID TO HAVE FLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information was received at the state department today indicating that the steamer Englishman was trying to escape when sunk by a torpedo fired from a submarine. Affidavits from the three American survivors, cabled from Liverpool, stated that the Englishman was shelled by a submarine before it was sunk. Officials said that this was almost evidence that the Englishman tried to escape. It was stated on authority, if it is shown conclusively that the Englishman was trying to escape, there is nothing that this government can do. The submarine was within its rights in sinking the vessel in such an event, officials declared.

ADVISES POINT TO TORPEDOING OF THE SUSSEX

Statements Obtained From Passengers by Agent of the American Embassy Agree That Steamer Was Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the state department is waiting for official affidavits from the officers and survivors of the Sussex, there seems to be little doubt from the advance information received in Washington as to what the character of those affidavits will be.

Although affidavits received this morning from abroad have not been given out for publication officially, this bureau is in a position to say that a cablegram from Mr. Shoecraft, who was sent from the American embassy at London to Dover, contains the statements of Messrs. Penfield, Armitage and Crocker, all agreeing that the Sussex was torpedoed.

These statements will appear in the form of sworn affidavits.

The department has not yet heard from Lieutenants Smith and Logan, attaches of the American embassy at Paris, who are at Boulogne making an investigation.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin undoubtedly is making inquiries today for all information concerning the steamers Sussex, the Englishman and also the Manchester Engineer that the German government has in its possession.

It is considered in administration circles that the German government must have full knowledge that the United States has reached the limit of its patience in the effect Germany's submarine policy has had upon America.

It is quite possible that the Berlin foreign office will either deny that a submarine attacked the Sussex or will seek to justify the act as a reprisal, although acknowledging its illegality. It is seen that the seriousness of the situation rests in the impossibility of the United States consenting to permit such a policy to continue wherein it will be possible for Germany to continue indefinitely sinking belligerent vessels, defying Americans, and in every case expect to maintain friendly relations merely by admitting the illegality of the act.

Recently there was a good deal of discussion over a proposition to warn Americans to keep off belligerent ships and Congress finally coincided with the view of the President that such warning could not be given without abridging American rights and repudiating international law.

In these discussions all thought of such warning referred to Americans sailing from United States ports.

In the case of the Sussex, Englishman and other vessels recently attacked, the Americans on board did not sail from American ports. They were seeking either to go from London to the continent, in every case having passports which entitled them to do so, or as members of crews engaged in their vocations as sailors or employees on vessels.

It was not possible for them to get to the continent or from the continent to England except on belligerent ships and they have been made to suffer while exercising their rights to travel on merchant ships, which under international law can in no circumstances be torpedoed unless the passengers and crew are first placed in safety, or unless they seek to escape. Germany has taken the position that all ships of her enemy which bear guns of any caliber shall be classified as auxiliary naval vessels. This policy is viewed to be directly contrary to all international law affecting sea warfare.

It is the view in Washington that Germany purposes to sink all vessels encountered on the sea by submarines, regardless of their character, and the only justification that will be urged will be that of necessity, as she views it, because of efforts of the Allies to keep food out of Germany, a policy which she herself first announced her intention to execute against England in December, 1914.

The policy of the United States from the beginning has been to stand strictly upon international law respecting the rights of Americans on the sea, and there is not the slightest indication that in the new cases which have arisen there will be any deviation whatever from that position. The administration has at all times and in every crisis, because of efforts of the Allies to keep food out of Germany, a policy which she herself first announced her intention to execute against England in December, 1914.

Following a cabinet meeting Tuesday the state department sent to Ambassador Gerard instructions to make inquiries of the German foreign office as to the information the German government has, if any, concerning the circumstances surrounding the attack on the Sussex in the English channel. It is the purpose of the government to use every possible avenue to obtain competent evidence as to all circumstances surrounding the (Continued on page eight, column three)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

Special Interview With Miss Mary MacArthur Shows Efforts to Bring Conditions for Women in Line With Those for Men

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—The constant pressure of the war is steadily squeezing out from the activities of the British nation all the men of military age, and equally steadily there goes on the inflow of women to take their places. It is generally admitted that women have risen to the occasion, and it is surprising, considering their inexperience in the work they have taken up, that the mechanism of the national life has gone on with so few delays and so little friction. Remembering, further, how sketchy is the organization of women, and remembering also the mechanical pressure of competition tending to depress, in such circumstances, the standard of living of the workers, and the high pressure of industry at any time, let alone in time of war, it is at once evident that an undoubted "note of interrogation" hangs over the entry of women into industry on the present unparalleled scale. On this point much has to be learned from blue books, but if women are not angels, as a member of Parliament recently declared, neither are they statistics.

No one is better equipped than Miss Mary MacArthur, who was recently interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to give information on such matters. She speaks, of course, from the labor point of view, but as secretary of the Women's Trade Union League and the National Federation of Women Workers, and as honorary secretary of the Central Committee on Women's Employment, as a member of the Munitions Labor Supply Committee and generally as an expert, whose services are in demand both by the government and by labor, she has unrivaled opportunities for making herself acquainted with the position at first hand.

One felt, as Miss MacArthur talked, that the present recognition of the importance of women in industry did not exactly rouse her wild enthusiasm. It used to be said, she remarked, that woman's place was at home, though that usually meant the kitchen; now we are told that woman's place is the workshop. The new variation of the old proverb is that the hand that turns the shell decides the destiny of the world. The first will still be true when the other becomes only an unpleasant memory. "If the destiny of the world is to be in the ultimate issue decided by high explosives, the sooner it is blown up the better," said Miss MacArthur. She is too much of a canny Scot to commit herself to a prophecy as to the ultimate result of this modern phenomenon, but she was ready to talk of what had actually happened.

When the war broke out, she remarked, with stoppage in the luxury and export trades, and a cotton crisis, a quarter of a million women found themselves out of work, and Sister Susie, working enthusiastically and patriotically for nothing, certainly did not help the situation. The Central Committee for Women's Employment which was formed, the work of which establishes a useful precedent, set to work, acting on the general line that it was better for workers to be self-maintaining than depending upon relief, even though that relief was given in the form of work. The contract department of the committee had many contracts, which the ordinary contractor was unable to fulfill, taken up for the supply of army shirts, body belts, socks and so forth, this work being undertaken at trade prices and the remuneration of workers conforming to standard rates in women's trades. Relief workrooms were organized and other steps taken. The transference of women into new branches of industry became strongly accentuated and this was a big problem. To turn the skilled embroiderer of Bond street into the khaki machinist of Stepney, Miss MacArthur said, was as difficult as it sounded. The shortage of male labor, owing to internment of aliens and enlistment, led to the substitution of women for men and at this stage there were no safeguards. The shortage of male labor took place in trades largely unorganized, and in every case the effect of the employment of women was to lower the existing standard. Miss MacArthur mentioned the case of a well-known restaurant where, before the war, men waiters were paid £2 per week without tips, working in two shifts, that is to say male labor cost £4 per week. When women, however, were employed, three shifts were worked, each woman being paid 15s. per week, or a total of £2 5s., just over half the cost of men.

The munitions crisis revealed the fact that large numbers of skilled engineers had enlisted, the call for "dilution of skilled labor" was sounded, and the famous government war register of women was formed in March 1915. While over 100,000 women, Miss MacArthur said, put down their names, not 10 per cent of these have so far been placed, and this in March, 1916. Substitution of women for men in the engineering world was a very different problem from the placing of women in hairdressing or in the grocery business. British employers are by nature conservative, and most of them take a short view even of their



(Copyright by Central News)

View of Stavros bay, Salonica—British naval officers in the foreground

own interests. There was not the usual appeal in the prospects of cheap labor, because there was a glut of orders and prices were soaring. Limitation of profits came later, but that never seemed to me, Miss MacArthur remarked with a smile, anything more than guaranteeing employers a minimum profit. There was also the opposition of the men to women labor and that was serious, for without the cooperation of even 100,000 skilled engineers, the millions in the battle line would be useless. The men recognized the unsuitability of some work for women, and they feared for those standards which they had painfully built up through long years. Naturally a man does not like to see a woman filling his job for half his pay, and therefore when Lloyd George invented the dilution of labor, men wanted to know if that did not really mean dilution of wages. The theory of equal pay for equal work was accepted, but in practice we found, Miss MacArthur said, that the work was scarcely ever recognized as equal. Some simple adjustment was made to the machinery, a twist drill, perhaps, was replaced by a flat cutter, an automatic stop was fitted to the lathe, and it was declared that the work was not the same. Women might not grind their own tools, but the time so lost was infinitesimal, when the earnings were compared. A job was subdivided, perhaps, and in addition to the profits from increased outputs they had to reckon the difference between the cost of the female labor and the male labor formerly employed. All these things lowered the standard built up by men.

Replying to a question as to the reported cause of high wages now earned by women, Miss MacArthur said there were certain cases where, when the various agreements and regulations were adhered to, women could earn from 30s. to as much as £4 weekly, but she mentioned instances where the worst form of sweating went unchecked. There were the women employed in core making for grenade bombs. In one case mentioned by Miss MacArthur, the women work five days a week from 6 to 8, on Saturdays from 6 to 5, and on Sundays from 6 to 6. Deducting meal times from a working week of 83 hours and the pay worked out at just over 24d. an hour. In another case where women worked seven days a week, with one Sunday off a month, the working hours were 7:30 to 6 on week days and 8 to 5 on Sundays. The rate of pay was 15s. per week, which works out at 24d. an hour. Factory regulations were blown to the winds and in many cases women worked 30 consecutive nights. In one famous munitions factory one shift stopped at 10:30 on Saturday night and was on again at 6:30 on Sunday morning, and then some employers were shocked at the bad time keeping. Such things could not be allowed to go on. They were contrary to the interests of everybody concerned and a menace to the future of the country.

Another source of difficulty, Miss MacArthur pointed out, was the administration of the munitions act affecting hundreds of thousands of women and girls in factory and workshop. In pre-war times, when a woman felt she was being unfairly used and plucked by her employer to the foreman, she was generally told that if she did not like it she could leave. In many cases there was only one choice, unless the girls were like a friend of hers who said she would rather starve outside

the factory than inside. When women woke up one day to find the munitions act in operation, they soon realized that even this Hobson's choice was no longer open to them. If a woman chose to leave she would find no other employer could take her, and unless she could secure from the munitions court a leaving certificate, six weeks' idleness faced her. By that time, for most working women, all the little treasures they had would be gone and then the outlook was black indeed. Not very long since, a munition worker making 12s. a week, was refused permission by the courts to do the same work for another employer at £1 a week, and thus they had actually the position of the sweated reinforced by the power of the state.

There was one thing, in Miss MacArthur's opinion, that just saved the situation, namely, the fact that large numbers of women had organized into trade unions: Many of them joined the National Federation of Women Workers, and in season and out of season, along first one line and then another, the federation worked to secure that if women were to be tied by the state to one employment, the state must also see that wages and conditions enabled the women to live in decency and comfort. The trade union men rallied to their support and the justice of this position was now recognized in the amending munitions act. Members of Parliament also stood by them in this matter, and in one case a member fought in the debates for nearly a round of the clock without even a break for refreshment, on their behalf.

Our program now, Miss MacArthur said, is eight hour shifts, one day's rest in seven, a break of at least 24 hours, the establishment of rest rooms and canteens and other measures, all of which have already been recommended by the Departmental Committee on Fatigue and Efficiency. As to wages, we still demand what we are supposed to have got, but certainly have not, an equal wage for equal work and an approximate wage for approximate work. In every case we want a minimum for women sufficient to maintain themselves in decency and comfort and not less than 6d. an hour. Miss MacArthur had something to say also of the arguments that had been used in opposition to their demands. One famous engineering employer told her that it was impossible to pay women equal rates for piece work, because their greater output meant that they would be earning something like £13 a week. He made this his excuse, Miss MacArthur remarked, for paying them something like a thirteenth part of their value, according to his own estimate. Then many employers were terrified to think what women might do with all the money they were earning, though they had never asked before the war how women were existing on what they were then getting. Employers said they were thinking of the future. So, remarked Miss MacArthur, are we. It is not too soon, she added, to think of the future, with 3,000,000 men returning from the front, many of them promised their old jobs, to compete with the now skilled male and female labor which has taken their places, and incidentally, Miss MacArthur remarked, some of the soldiers will have dropped much of their skill in the trenches.

With capital dear and labor cheap and prices remaining high, a condition of affairs will be produced which will tax all the resources of our statesmanship, Miss MacArthur concluded. One thing that must be remembered is that there is no sex war in industry, for

wage-earning women know that behind the men they compete with are their wives and children. We, in women's organizations are not merely fighting selfishly for a place in the sun for women, we are not merely fighting for good wages for women, we are fighting now, not only for ourselves, but for those standards of decent living which the men workers have raised up in the long struggle of the past. Happy homes and healthy children are a foundation of national greatness and how are these things to be secured if women are used to force down the earnings of men.

FARMING IN INDIA AND UNITED STATES

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Indian correspondent)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Hon. Claude Hill, member of the government of India, presided recently at the opening of the agricultural educational conference at Pusa, and in discussing the problems confronting the educational authorities in relation to agricultural development, drew a contrast between the conditions obtaining in the United States and those in India. Referring to the reports of the general education board in America, Mr. Hill said:

Briefly put, the situation to be faced by the board, which it is relevant to note was formed to carry out the purposes of a private charity, was to increase their (the farmers') prosperity by demonstrating the advantages and profits to be derived from more careful methods, the use of selected seed, etc. The board, therefore, commenced its operations by sending forth teachers and demonstrators, practical men whose duty was to induce farmers, by the force of example and demonstrated results, to improve their tilling. The advantages were speedily apparent, and there is now not only an enormous number of such experimental stations with their out-crops of dairy associations and so forth, but the profits of agriculture have been considerably enhanced, and the well-being of the farmer materially improved, with the result that he is better able than before to provide for the education of his sons. Now to argue from this to India, we must presuppose similar conditions, and we should have to ask ourselves first, Does the farmer's son fail to prosecute his studies to a higher standard because of his father's inability to pay the fees, or from some other cause? Secondly, is it the case that, if a member of the Indian agricultural community is able to prosecute his higher studies, either he or his parent desires to devote the knowledge gained to the benefit of agricultural methods, or to divert it into some other channel? I do not want to dogmatize on either question, but I have not myself known a single case of a member of the agricultural class in India desiring his son to prosecute his studies into the higher branches, who was prevented from doing so on account of the expense. What with special scholarships for agriculturists and other inducements to this class, there are usually available resources for helping on any young cultivator with such an ambition. On the other hand, I have known several young agriculturists so helped on to higher studies, out of whom I can only recall one, at this moment, who did not look to government service, and a final farewell to his field work, as the goal of his labors.

The speaker urged caution, therefore, in arguing from American precedents to Indian conditions.

ALLIED FORCES AT SALONICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SALONICA, Greece.—General Moschopoulos, who recently visited the Franco-British lines round Salonica, has expressed the opinion that Salonica is safe from all attacks and that if the Germans and Bulgars attempted to advance they would encounter ramparts of steel. Referring to Graeco-entente relations, General Moschopoulos said he expected they would quickly arrive at a position in which all misunderstandings would be removed. King Constantine had telegraphed to him to grant all possible facilities to the Allies as regarded the transport of troops and munitions as well as revictualing.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP CHIEF IN EDINBURGH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—W. W. Crotch, president of the Dickens Fellowship, and author of "Pageant of Dickens," and other works on Dickens, has been making a short tour of various branches, and was recently entertained in Edinburgh. The Edinburgh and Leith branch is a unit in a world-wide organization, standing for definite convictions and ideals, which it is considered their duty to apply both collectively and individually to problems of the day.

Sir Edward Parrott, in speaking of Mr. Crotch said he was the head and front of the Dickens fellowship throughout the world and had given much time both by speech and pen to preach the teaching of Dickens, which might be called the gospel of a happy, helpful, hopeful spirit, so needed in these days, a spirit which was the message of the Bible.

In an address given by Mr. Crotch, he said that publishers had asserted that they sold more copies of the works of Charles Dickens in one year than of all the other modern novels combined. To that must be added the colonial editions. Even in the German trenches, the German soldiers were known to be reading the writings of Dickens. Dickens had seen the strong definite call, even in his day, for national preparedness, although he himself loved the acts of peace. "I, too," wrote Dickens, "have thought upon the horrors of war, of the blessings of peace, and of the fatal distraction of men's minds from seeking them by the roll of the drum and the thunder of inexorable cannon. . . . The world, however, is not so far advanced upon its course yet, but that there are tyrants and oppressors left upon it, watchful to find Freedom weak, that they may strike and be backed by great armies. . . . I will not join your Peace party." Dickens was greatly opposed to all things which subordinated the man to the machine, which suppressed individual thought and conscience, or which imparted to any organized system, power that could be used cruelly and ruthlessly. Dickens had even pointed out to pacifists and others that he saw a menace to the liberties of mankind in Austria and Germany.

Sir Edward Parrott, in thanking Mr. Crotch, added that, like Dickens, they wanted to teach mankind, as far as they could, that all that was really worthy was immortal, that every cloud had a silver lining, and that trust and hope were the watchwords of life.

SIR H. WARREN ENDS SERIES OF LECTURES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—Sir Herbert Warren, professor of poetry, recently delivered his last lecture in that capacity in the Sheldonian theater, Oxford, when he dealt with the poetry of New Zealand and South Africa. This lecture completed the series which Sir Herbert has been giving on the poetry of the empire. The New Zealanders, he said, were an island race, yet connected with a huge neighbor continent, part of Australasia, and, what was more important, part, and small part, of the empire. The three notes of imperial poetry he had distinguished before were theirs too—love of the new home, love of the old home, love of the empire. New Zealand had the advantage of coming a little late into the empire, and had not been used as a human dumping ground, but had been settled to a considerable extent by men of business, yeomen, gentlemen, and even scholars. In the Maoris, themselves emigrants, it possessed a native race of a superior kind. These factors appeared in its poetry, of which, in its short life, it had already produced a large and rich crop. The best collection was "New Zealand Verse," by W. F. Alexander and A. E. Currie, published in 1906. The first poem, entitled "New Zealand," formed an excellent introduction. It was the work of the Hon. William Pember Reeves, who, in his "Long White Cloud," had also written an excellent history of the island.

New Zealand poetry had a most creditable father, Alfred Domett, Browning's friend "Waring," a Cambridge graduate, a barrister, a traveled and educated man, who went out to New Zealand about 1842. Domett made his career there an interesting and successful one, culminating with his becoming prime minister in 1892, returning in 1871 to England to renew his friendship with Browning and to publish his epic of New Zealand, "Ranohi and Amohia." This fine poem was a description of New Zealand as it was before man had destroyed much of its color and character. The story of Domett was excellently told by Sir Frederick Kenyon in his little volume entitled "Robert Browning and Alfred Domett." A beautiful and touching poem, the contrast between the old and the new, was "Onawe," by Dora Wilcox. There were other New Zealand poets whose works were worthy of note, such as F. W. Broome, H. Church, W. Lawson, Mary Colborne Veal, and Anne Glening Wilson.

Turning to South Africa and its poetry, Sir Herbert said that Rudyard Kipling was, in a sense, a poet of South Africa, the poet of "General Joubert" and the "Bridge Guard in the Karroo" and "Columns" and "Piet." It was these that gave poetry in England the feeling of the country and of South Africa, its scene and arena.

Another poet was Pringle, a pioneer and a philanthropist, son of a Scotch border farmer, contemporary with Keats. To Pringle's "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa" Tennyson owed what he always considered one of his finest similes, the lines in "Locksley Hall":

Slowly comes a hungry people as a lion creeping nigher
Glances at one who nods and winks behind a slowly dying fire.

His poems, little known in England, had had a great and a good influence in South Africa. His love of freedom, personal and public, and of the black man, his refinement and classic taste, had been no small inheritance. Mrs. Bromley's "Where the Aloe Grows" was a slender volume, but contained some excellent poems. "The Lament of the Veldt" (over its fast vanishing fauna) might be placed side by side with Pember Reeves' "Passing of the Forest." He would call attention to a recent anthology, "The Treasury of South African Verse," by E. H. Crouch, of Cambridge, South Africa. Then there was the Rev. Arthur Shearley Cripps, whose poetry was contained in a little book, "Lyra Evangelistica, Missionary Verses of Mashonaland." In more recent days there were the volumes of John Rumeie, and Mrs. B. M. Bromley, a native South African songstress. Mr. Rumeie's volumes, "Songs by the Steep," illustrated by South African artists, was very attractive.

In concluding, Sir Herbert said that he had now made the round of the empire, traced everywhere the same spirit of love and loyalty, speaking in words as well as deeds. His own course, too, was now ended. He had begun five years ago, in the summer of Agadir. How much five years could bring forth! Empires might rise and fall, and systems cease to be, in five years. The British empire had been realized in these years, and with the new stirring of the soul, poetry was being regenerated. The undergraduates to whom he had then addressed himself, where were they? They

were living poetic lives, far from that city which their loyal valor kept still unscathed. Again and again he had been touched by the evidences of their love for her. The chair he was leaving was to stand vacant awhile, but not, he hoped, for long. For, as the poet laureate finely showed, poetry could never pass away.

ARAB PAPER IN PARIS

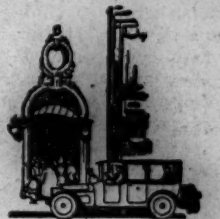
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Al Moustakbal, the Future, is the name of the Arab paper, the first number of which appeared a week or two ago. It is written in Arabic and from the Arab point of view and, as its name indicates, its aim will be to awaken the Arabs to the possibilities which the future holds in store for their race. Explaining the aims of the paper, its editor, Chekri Ganem, points out that fatalism in individuals kills all energy and enterprise, and that in a whole people it would mean total disappearance; that is why he considers that it would be criminal on the part of those who have the power to speak and to act, if they awaited the future in silence and inaction. The Arab nation, he says, is only asleep, but it must not be allowed to enjoy its slumbers. What will enable it once more to regain the power to look the sun in the face, as did its forefathers before the Turkish domination? A call which will reach its very heart. Al Moustakbal will utter this call. From Paris, which sent forth the inspiration of the French revolution, Al Moustakbal will speak to the Arabs in every part of the world. It will also be their organ of expression and the means by which they can consider together the best way of bringing about the gradual awakening of their race in the direction most suited to its character. One of the first issues of the paper contained an interview with General Lyautey, in which the resident general of Morocco described the benefits of the French occupation. "My collaborators and myself," remarked General Lyautey, "have been careful to insure that all reforms should be in line with the traditions of the Muhammadan law. They are simply a development of methods which history has shown to be adapted to Moroccan life." "What governor, what minister, what grand vizir of the Turkish empire," exclaims the Arab paper, "can speak as does this general, soldier, diplomatist, administrator and man of letters!"

ITALIAN GRAIN CONTROL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—A decree has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale by which all stocks of oats and barley, whatever the amount or purpose of the stock, must be notified to the communal authorities, also all sales of oats and barley from stocks of not less than 10 quintals. The maximum penalty fixed for infringement of the decree is one year's imprisonment or a fine of 5000 lire.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ADDRESS GIVEN ON THE ENGLISH BANKING SYSTEM

Sir Edward Holden Advises Associated Commerce Chambers Against Plans That Would Shackle System Now in Vogue

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—During a recent sitting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London, a discussion arose on a question of banking in its relation to the encouragement of industrial enterprise, and Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London, City & Midland Bank, who attended at the invitation of the council of the association, gave an interesting discourse on the question before the meeting.

After reminding his audience that the joint stock banks had the responsibility of directly or indirectly carrying on the finances of the war, and of the industrial interests of the country, Sir Edward said that up to the present banking in England had been absolutely free, with the consequence that the operations of both old and new private banks and the old and new joint-stock banks had placed England's finance on a higher plane than those of any other country. He reiterated the fact of London's position as the financial center of the world, a position which, he said, had been made by the freedom of the banks. If this association could induce any authority to shackle the banking system, said Sir Edward, on the lines of some of the resolutions which were before the meeting, they would begin to damage England's banking interests and hurt the industrial interests in which that association was directly concerned, because anything in the nature of restrictions would prevent the bankers giving that accommodation which they now gave. What was banking? he asked. It was borrowing with the right and lending with the left. They had to remember that almost every penny that the bankers borrowed in England was repayable on demand. That was where the great difficulty came in. Were the bankers able to borrow at six months and 12 months, they would then be in a position to make longer fixtures. Every banker who knew his business would take his deposits as a whole, and would consider how much he could, with safety, lend to the industries of the country, knowing that he must not give a loan to one of his customers and call the money back tomorrow. That would be no good for their industries at all.

There was great wisdom in the way bankers had lent to English industries. England was only a very small country compared to Germany and the United States. Had they followed the "venturesome" policy which they had heard so much about, and lent their resources to industries to a greater extent than they had, where would England be in this war? How would the resources have been obtained in order to meet the demands of the war? It would have been necessary to go to traders and tell them to repay their loans. Instead of that they had been able to meet the demands necessary for the war without turning a hair. If they did not follow the same policy as countries abroad they would fall back in the race. England could not get along with small banks. If other countries had large banking concerns, then Great Britain must also have large banking concerns, because thereby they could work at a cheaper rate of cost.

Comparing the accommodation given to the industries in England now and 10 or 15 years ago, Sir Edward asked, Did many people realize what the measure of that accommodation was? Including what were called overdrafts, loans and bills used to bring raw materials to this country and take England's exports abroad, the total transactions amounted to £500,000,000. That represented the money placed at the disposal of British industries and commerce.

Referring to the question of the war, he said the banks of England and Wales alone had found upwards of two hundred million pounds of £200,000,000. After finding £700,000,000 for financing industries and for loans to the government, the balance of what was left had to be used to meet the demands of depositors to provide the money for exchequer bonds and treasury bills and income tax. It constituted a reservoir upon which they had to draw to meet all these demands, a reservoir which, he said, they must not permit to get too low, or the accommodation which the customers of the banks received would have to be stopped. There was no banking system in the world which could have stood the strain that the English system had stood. The German bank failures Sir Edward insisted, were indicative of the failure of the German system to stand the strain and they did not wish anything of the kind to occur in England, but if shackles were placed on the free action and free competition of England's banks, such as some people proposed, he was strongly of the opinion that England would have the same condition to face as Germany was now facing.

Sir Edward then turned his attention to the future and England's trade with Russia. He urged upon English manufacturers and traders that they should turn their earnest attention to that field which had been so overrun by the Germans prior to the war. He argued

that England should keep its deposits at home, but that a large banking concern should be established in which it would be the policy of the government to take an interest—in the same way as the German empire had taken an interest in the banking enterprises of Germany—and in which the English bankers themselves would also be interested. He proposed, with this in view, that the existing banks should increase their capital and use their new capital to take shares in the new banking concern which he had in his mind. Let the traders also bring in their capital, and behind them all would stand the government who would say, "For a few years we will see that you have a fair rate of interest on the capital you have invested." This would be something like a similar concern, which had been started in the United States with a capital of £10,000,000.

Sir Edward concluded by remarking that if the council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce would urge the government to join in promoting a banking institution on the lines which he had indicated, England would be able to hold her own with banking competitors in other countries.

FIRST GARDEN CITY LIMITED REPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The annual report of First Garden City, Ltd., for the year ending Sept. 30, shows the total net profit on the revenue account during the war period to have been £16,689. There is a net profit of £5822, after paying interest on borrowed money, which, with £7677 brought forward, makes a total balance of £13,500, or about 7 per cent on the share capital. During the year £1700 new shares made the total paid-up capital £191,180; additional capital included £2500 in 4 per cent debentures, and £24,200 in 4½ per cent second debentures.

The report mentions several engineering industries attracted to the town, including two important Belgian works, and adds that the only important withdrawal of an industry has been the removal of the Arden Press to London. "There is a most pressing demand for cottages and property generally," the report says, "and every available building in the town is occupied, although some hundreds of new cottages have been erected, or are approaching completion, by the Howard Cottage Society, Letchworth Housing Society, the National Cottage Society; and since the end of the financial year 100 cottages have been commenced by the Hitchin rural district council. It is important to note that the necessary government loans towards the erection of all these cottages have only been granted after close inquiry into their urgency for the country's furtherance of work, incidental to the necessities of the war.

The present population is estimated by the company's agent to be approaching 12,000, and although nearly 3000 of this number may be Belgians, there seems every probability of the present increase in demand continuing permanently, and of a demand for further housing accommodation for some time to come. The ground rents created up to Sept. 30, 1915, amounted to £7364; against £6936 at Sept. 30, 1914. Gas, water and electricity can best be compared shortly as follows:

Financial year 1915, output of gas, 69,000,000 cubic feet; water, 99,000,000 gallons; electricity, 907,000 B. T. units; financial year 1914, output of gas, 65,500,000 cubic feet; water, 94,000,000 gallons; electricity, 582,510 B. T. units.

During the year the electricity station has been considerably increased from 840 horsepower, and when present extensions are completed will amount to 2140 horsepower. It will be able to supply alternating and direct current. The output is actually temporarily increased in much greater proportion than the horsepower, owing to continuous day and night working.

SHAKESPEAREAN SOCIETY BRANCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland—The Glasgow branch of the British Empire Shakespeare Society has, under its active and enthusiastic secretary, Mrs. Wyper, made great progress even during the stress of the present conditions in Europe. In Provand's Lordship, the oldest house in Glasgow, dating back many centuries, this branch of the Empire Shakespeare Society met to hear Birenora Dey, N. Sc., give an address on "Minor Characters in Shakespeare's Plays." He argues that Shakespeare brought minor characters into his plays to aid in the characterization and presentation of other characters, to furnish relief and suspense, and to serve as a motive force. Dr. Dey supported his argument by copious quotations from Shakespeare, and also made some interesting commentary on some of the minor characters.

FIJIAN AND THE WAR

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

SUVA, Fiji—A recent assembling of the natives of Fiji has given rise to rumors of unrest and discontent among them. His excellency the acting governor, however, in a speech made a short time ago, endeavored to allay these fears. He expressed his sincere opinion that the natives of this colony were particularly loyal subjects of the King, and "remarkably law-abiding citizens." Their meeting at Samtoto in the province of Nandi included many white people, and was chiefly held for the purpose of passing a resolution that the lands were to be in future controlled by the Viti or Native Company.

COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT IN BRITAIN REPORTS

Curtailments With Regard to Certain Parts of the Public Service Are Recommended

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—The final report of the committee on public retrenchment has been issued. The committee has already reported on the postal services, the road board, the expenditure on stationery and printing, the closing of museums, and it now recommends an eight-hour day for civil servants; curtailment of the long vacation, and extension of county court jurisdiction; the raising of the minimum school age; reduction of postal facilities, including the abolition of free postage of red-inked letters; reduction of numbers and salaries of higher officials in certain government departments, and the modification of the insurance act. The committee are of opinion that the reorganization of the subdepartments of the Board of Trade should be carried out as soon as possible after the war, and the agricultural schemes assisted by the development fund of the board of agriculture should be reconsidered after the war. In the board of agriculture the numbers and salaries of the higher administrative staffs should be curtailed, and the committee consider that a special inquiry into the administrative staff of the local government board should take place. As to the legal departments, the committee feel that the recommendations of the royal commission on the civil service should be carried out at the earliest possible date, and they recommend that the curtailment of the long vacation, the reorganization of the circuit and county court systems and the extension of the county court jurisdiction should be carefully examined.

It should also be considered whether judges' secretaries, clerks and marshals need be paid from public funds, and whether the pay of revising barristers should not be reduced. The temporary suspension of new public buildings and works is another recommendation.

In the matter of education, the committee thinks a substantial permanent curtailment of expenditure can only be effected, without loss of efficiency, by a reduction in the number of children now taught in the schools. Children under five should only be admitted to schools in special cases, and the committee recommended that the board of education should institute an inquiry into the possibility of introducing a normal minimum age of 6.

The amalgamation of the medical branches of the board of education and the local government board is proposed. Simplification of the insurance act arrangements to reduce the number of health insurance commissioners is also proposed. It is recommended that steps should be taken to transfer from the board of education to the labor exchanges department all responsibility of juvenile committees under the unemployment insurance, and that adequate local contribution should be made to the expenditure entailed.

As to the postoffice, the committee thinks that the financial results of the telegraph service have been unsatisfactory. Postal facilities which are not financially justified should be reduced, and demands from particular interests or localities should be refused. The number of Sunday deliveries and of collections and deliveries of letters, generally, should be reduced, and a charge should be made for the redirection of letters. The committee says that it has been brought to their notice that many military officers are in the habit of conducting a very large part of their official correspondence by telegram. These telegrams are sent out, in full, without any of the abbreviations which the senders would certainly make if they were themselves paying for the telegrams. Many of the telegrams deal with matters which are in no way urgent. From time to time the postoffice complains to the war office of this wasteful system, but the committee understands that in many cases they still have grounds for complaint. It is recommended that explicit orders should be given that telegrams are not to be sent by any department or by its local representatives, except when the matter is urgent, that they shall then be abbreviated in accordance with the usual practice of private persons and commercial houses, and that where these rules are infringed the cases shall be reported to the department concerned, and, if necessary, to the treasury.

The road board, it is recommended, should continue for the present to make advances to prevent the disintegration of important roads, but such advances should normally be loans, not free grants, in future. The committee says that there can be no dispute as to the enormous and unprecedented increase of civil expenditure in recent years. Since 1895 the total cost of civil expenditure has risen from £32,000,000 to £90,000,000, an increase of nearly 200 per cent, apart from the increased cost of the army and navy, and of local services paid for from rates throughout the country. The increase being almost entirely due to new grants or new administrative work, wholesale reduction of civil expenditure can only be effected by a general restriction of state activities and by the abrogation of acts of Parliament enjoining such activities. All work which is not of vital importance to the country should be definitely set aside, the permanent staff employed on it set

free for other duties, the temporary staff discharged, all new capital expenditure avoided, and the cost of maintenance, traveling and miscellaneous items reduced to the lowest possible figure.

The committee has been conscious of the difficulty of introducing large retrenchments in time of war without reducing the national efficiency and economic strength in peace time, and it recognizes that the possibilities of retrenchment in some departments must be limited by the need for preparing, during the war, a plan to deal with the economic issues which they feel will arise after the war. The committee urges the immediate introduction of a uniform eight-hour day, with an hour for lunch and a Saturday half holiday, as the normal minimum working days of the civil service generally, including the legal department. This would incidentally reduce the expenditure on overtime, which has reached an abnormally high figure, owing to the extra work involved by the war. In some exceptional instances, the committee understands, overtime earnings of individuals amount at present to 50 per cent or more of their normal pay.

REGINALD M'KENNA ON WAR QUESTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, was recently entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on the occasion of the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

In the course of his speech he said that after 18 months of war the nation had been able to maintain unimpaired, not only its internal, but also its external credit, and had done so in a way that was a sure indication of their power to carry the war to a successful issue, and to insure after the war, the continued prosperity of the trade of England and her allies. At that moment, he continued, the national expenditure was higher than that of any other belligerent. The total estimate for the coming year amounted to the gigantic total of £1,509,000,000, and he believed that it would be approximately realized. This amount could be divided into two parts—that expended on British national services, and that expended on assistance given to the allies and the dominions. The total expenditure on the first item could be put in round figures at £1,170,000,000; advances to the allies and dominions, which, last September, he put at £423,000,000, would probably not be quite realized. Those were large sums, but they had been able to provide them, and he was happy to assure his hearers that they would be able to meet the larger expenditure of the coming year.

He would like to call their attention to two facts. In the expenditure on their own services, not less than one third of the total would be covered by the revenue raised in a full year on the present basis of taxation. He did not think any other belligerent could show a similar record. Nor would they stop there. In the year to come he hoped that the House of Commons and the country would support him in proposals to meet a still bigger proportion out of the revenue of the year. The first fact to which he would direct their attention was one very material to the maintenance of trade. Whoever lent them money might know that they provided out of the revenue a sure return of interest and an ample margin for a sinking fund to insure the return of the payments.

The second vital fact was that notwithstanding the immense demands made upon them they had been able to maintain their essential trade. There was no inherent opposition between trade and war, as some speakers and newspapers had implied. For England trade and victory were interdependent. If trade were shattered, the very foundation of their power to make those great advances to the allies and the dominions would be destroyed, and he could not help thinking that those who had talked in a different strain, had only looked upon trade as bringing profit to the individual trader. The national interest in trade was something far greater than that. Situated as they were, they depended upon their external trade for a large proportion of their food and raw materials, as well as the very supplies for their army in the field. There was a limit, he thought, to the amount they could borrow externally and to the amount of foreign securities they could sell or which neutral countries could absorb. Even their immense financial power could not stand the strain unless essential trade was maintained in full prosperity.

They had seen a nation which, in profound peace, had planned, prepared, and eventually provoked war, and they had found themselves dependent upon that nation for many essential matters in their own trade. He did not think they would ever allow themselves to be placed in that position again. Although there had been an issue which divided the nation, it did not follow that there was not a very large field of common agreement between them. It did not follow that although trade might be free, that the government should not help traders, and they were prepared, as they had already shown in a way that he was not yet in a position to indicate, to assist the development of trade in order to insure that those who were now their enemies should not have the control of the foreign trade that they had had in the past. Finally, he hoped that their great controversies would never be revived. The courage of the nation had never failed. They were ready to endure to the end, and one of the chief factors of their endurance was based upon the great commercial powers of the country.

PRUSSIAN DIET HEARS INDUSTRIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

Feature of Debate Is Speech by Socialist Deputy Acquainted With Mining Conditions

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—The debate on the food supply in the Prussian Diet was followed by an interesting discussion of the industrial and commercial situation, the outstanding feature of which was a lengthy speech by Herr Hue, a Socialist deputy, and a Labor leader with an intimate knowledge of conditions in the mining districts.

The debate was opened by the Conservative spokesman, who maintained that the industrial position in Germany was superior to that in the other belligerent countries, a circumstance that was the more noteworthy in that, according to the speaker, the British workman was not sent to the trenches, whereas his German prototype was defending his country with the rest of his compatriots. The stock of copper, this speaker observed, was sufficient to last for years, while it was hoped that the increased cultivation of flax would provide a substitute for cotton, and thus relieve the position in the textile industry.

Herr Hue, the Socialist spokesman, agreed that the worst fears entertained regarding the effect of the war on the industrial situation had not been realized, and that unemployment, which reached gigantic proportions at first, had been gradually reduced. In this connection he pointed out the splendid services rendered by the "free" labor unions, which alone had so far expended more than 30,000,000 marks on war relief. If, he continued, 80 or 90, instead of 30 or 40 per cent of German men and women had been organized, the transformation of German industry necessitated by the war would have proved even easier of execution than had actually been the case. Hence the restrictions previously imposed upon the labor movement were shown to have been contrary to the public welfare. At the close of his speech Herr Hue reverted to this subject again. For some time after the war, he said, the present high price of provisions would continue, if, as appeared from the speech made by the minister of agriculture the previous day, the government persisted in retaining its policy of protective tariffs. If then, in such circumstances, employers were still to make a stand for a reduction of wages and a lengthening of working hours, he was convinced that the working classes would not hesitate to fight for their rights. The masses of the proletariat, he added, will have been vastly increased by the war, with the result that class disputes will be still more emphasized. . . . Consider that well, and regard my words as the warning of a man who has already frequently been associated with the conduct of great economic battles waged in Germany, and who can therefore estimate what such a fight would mean after the war.

With regard to the present economic position, Herr Hue stated that quite a considerable section of the so-called middle class had lost their independence entirely, or as good as entirely, in consequence of the war, and that numbers of these people had gone to swell the ranks of the proletariat. Thus numbers of small tradesmen and so forth, together with their wives and daughters, were now working in the factories, and the number of people seeking work had risen enormously. In 1915 the number of women who applied for posts exceeded the number of vacancies by about 400,000, and the same thing occurred with regard to private situations. Unemployment was greatest in the textile industry, where, in accordance with the federal council's orders, the factories were working only five days a week, and in some places—in the Lower Rhine district, for instance—only two or three days a week. Herr Hue urged that the relief granted by the state should be increased, and insisted that wages as a whole must be increased, or the price of food lowered, for as matters were there was "no denying that the greater part of the nation" was "suffering great privations."

The Socialist spokesman complained, in this connection, that disabled men discharged from the army were not being adequately paid by their employers, not even those working in the government printing works, and that coal and leather merchants were making enormous profits. In Schleswig, for instance, where English coal had been sold before the war at 1.05 marks at the most, 2.50 marks was now being demanded for Silesian or Rhenish-Westphalian coal. With reference to the labor substituted for that of the men in the trenches, Herr Hue stated that the prisoners of war employed were being well treated, fed, paid and housed, and that the labor unions were doing all in their power to render their lot tolerable. Meanwhile he strongly deprecated the employment of young people in mines, and was greatly concerned with the rumors current to the effect that efforts would be made to retain women permanently in the place of men. In Greater Berlin, he said, the number of women coming under the state health insurance scheme was 468,000 at the beginning of 1915, and by January of the present year it had already risen to 658,000. He complained that some of these women, those employed in the steel industry, for instance, were working in 12-hour night shifts, and that, whereas they ought to receive equal pay for equal work, they were actually being paid from 30 to 50

per cent less than the men they had replaced. This was the case with the 14,000 women already employed on tramways, over 12,500 of whom were conductors.

With the industrial situation itself Herr Hue appeared altogether satisfied. There was no question, he said, of a scarcity of coal, iron, or steel, and Austria also was favorably situated with regard to mineral products. Meanwhile substitutes had been found for a number of other raw materials, a process that ought to be continued after the war, and he was glad to note that manufacturers were now being enabled to turn their attention more and more to the production of material for use after the war, such as agricultural implements, railway accessories, and so forth. Finally, in an interesting passage, he referred to what he considered was a fact of "a certain political significance," namely, that Germany was becoming more and more dependent upon ore rich in phosphorus, and that this ore was chiefly found in Lorraine. That leads me, he observed, from the standpoint of a Labor representative who is in the thick of the iron industry, to lay special stress upon the point that if Alsace-Lorraine were separated from the German empire, it would deal, one might almost say, a fatal blow at the German iron and steel, as well as the German mining industry, which together with the industries connected with them, employ several millions of workmen. As the discussion of the aims of the war is forbidden, he added, I cannot explain why, for economic reasons, I hold that the maintenance of the frontiers of the empire as established by the peace of 1871 is the only right solution, and the best one for the future of Germany.

The debate was brought to a close by brief speeches from the spokesmen of other parties, some of whom acknowledged the work done by the labor unions, while the Conservative deputies, on the other hand, intimated more or less distinctly that their views on the subject had not changed. Meanwhile the National Liberal spokesman considered that Herr Hue had been unnecessarily pessimistic with regard to the position after the war, but the Free Conservative speaker agreed with the latter, although from a very different point of view. I regard the future seriously, he said. Exportation is sure to be rendered difficult by the erection of customs barriers. German pertinacity and intelligence, however, will win through.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) CAMBRIDGE, England—Bernard L. Manning, B. A., has been elected to the newly established Donaldson fellowship at Magdalene College. The fellowship is for research, and is given for one year to begin with, renewable for another year.

Mr. Manning, the successful candidate at this first election, gained a scholarship at Jesus College in 1912, and graduated with first-class honors in both parts of the historical tripos, 1914 and 1915, obtaining also the Lightfoot scholarship for ecclesiastical history. He is the editor of the Cambridge Review.

The chancellor's medal for English verse and the Porson prize for Greek fable verse are not awarded. With regard to Sir William Browne's medals, no exercises for the Latin ode were sent in, and the medals for Greek ode and Greek and Latin epigram are not awarded.

It is announced that the work submitted to the degree committee of the special board for mathematics by Srinivasa Ramanujan, Trinity College, advanced student, is of merit as a record of original research. This carries with it the degree of B. A., advanced students not being permitted to enter for triposes or special examinations. Mr. Ramanujan is a native of Madras, and received the ordinary Indian school education. He was never connected with the University of Madras, and had never passed any examination previous to coming to Cambridge. He was a clerk in the employment of the Port Trust of Madras, and had not learned any subject other than mathematics, it is stated.

Sir Charles Christopher Bowen, K. C. M. G., speaker of the Legislative council and vice-chancellor of the University of New Zealand, and the Most Rev. Charles Owen Leaver Riley, D. D., V. D., Archbishop of Perth, and chaplain-general of the military forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, have been elected to honorary fellowships at Gonville and Caius College.



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HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

NEW ROUTE TO DUTCH INDIA

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Dutch correspondent)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The first ship to arrive in Holland from the Dutch Indies via the Cape of Good Hope, under the new arrangement, was the Steamship Vende, of the Netherlands Steamship Company, which entered the port of Ymuiden recently. She duly brought the mails destined for this country. The post for the central powers remains in British hands; all postal parcels were also kept back in England for examination. In South Africa some Dutch wounded, as well as a number of women and children of German origin, came on board, and have now gone on to Germany. Their presence caused a five days' delay in the Downs. The managers state that the voyage round the Cape will, in present circumstances, always take 50 days, as the coal carrying capacity of the vessels does not admit of the development of greater speed.

COPPER FOR GERMANY

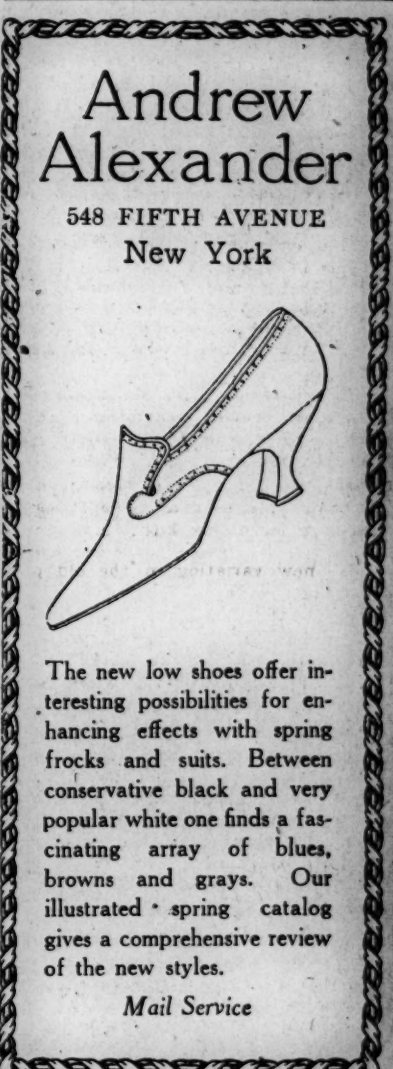
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It is announced that the Bulgarian cabinet has decided to place the copper mine at Bor at the disposal of Germany for the duration of the war. This mine which is situated in that part of Serbia conquered by Bulgaria, is the richest of its kind in the Balkan peninsula.

ANTIMONY EXPORT PROHIBITED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London has received a cable from the Swedish Board of Trade to the effect that antimony, both raw and manufactured, has been added to the list of goods, the export of which is prohibited from Sweden.



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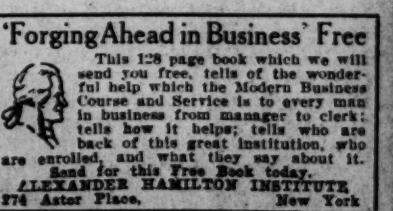
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COL. ROOSEVELT SEEN AS FACTOR FOR PRESIDENCY

Drift Toward Him and the Growing Popularity of Justice Hughes Are Outstanding Facts in the Republican Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the return of Theodore Roosevelt from the West Indies the interest in national politics from the standpoint of Washington, both among the Republicans and Democrats, apparently centers about Oyster Bay. Political observers at the capital have no hesitancy in saying that there has been a marked increase in Roosevelt sentiment in the past two months. It is also noticeable that the interest is keener among Democrats concerning the former President than among Republicans.

It has been said that if the Democrats could have their way Colonel Roosevelt would be the candidate to oppose Mr. Wilson, as many of the leaders think he would be more easy to defeat than Justice Hughes. But with the growing sentiment in favor of the former President he is rapidly becoming a formidable factor and it is now considered that he will have to be reckoned with on his own merits and not as a means to eliminate Justice Hughes.

Along with the growing Roosevelt sentiment is another undeniable fact and that is the growth of the Hughes popularity, despite any intimation from him as to whether he would accept the nomination. The two outbursts of Republican applause in the House Saturday at casual mention of the name of Justice Hughes was an outward manifestation of a sentiment that is equally strong on the Republican side of the Senate.

Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes, with due respect to all the other candidates who have been mentioned in the past year, apparently are foremost in the public thought at this time so far as the Republican party is concerned. Justice Hughes remains silent, but among the friends of Colonel Roosevelt it is intimated that a public announcement of his intentions and of his attitude on the question of seeking the Republican nomination, may be looked for within the next two weeks. Some Progressive leaders, however, say the former President will not take any such step until just before the national convention, if at all. Everything, they say, will depend upon what happens just before the Republican and Progressive conventions. There is ample evidence, however, that Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans are going ahead on the theory that Colonel Roosevelt wants the nomination. Naturally every effort will be made by these men to head off the Hughes boom, or at least divert it towards Colonel Roosevelt.

Progressive leaders claim that Colonel Roosevelt will have at least 300 delegates in the Republican convention for him from the start. These leaders are working along the theory that while delegates from many states will vote at first for their favorite sons, they will ultimately swing to Colonel Roosevelt when a big Roosevelt demonstration has been started or when it is found that a deadlock cannot be broken in any other way. The Roosevelt supporters are claiming to have strong support from the Pacific coast states as well as from North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Montana. They also assert that the Idaho delegation, now pledged to Justice Hughes, will switch to the Colonel, as well as the Cummings, Borah, and Fairbanks men. They also claim to have good support among the delegates from Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, and other middle western states.

In the Democratic ranks there is very little evidence of activity but the leaders are keenly interested in watching developments in the Republican party so as to determine how strong the opposition will be. So far as the Democratic conditions throughout the country are concerned no cloud on the party horizon is observable in Washington, further than the factors that are already known and recognized, namely the German-American vote and the opposition of certain religious elements.

It is conceded that the improvement in Congress has removed some obstacles in the way of party harmony and that also the plans William Jennings Bryan has entertained for the repudiation of the President will fail. Reports from Nebraska are that Mr. Bryan will be fortunate if he receives credentials as a delegate at large from his state to the convention. So far as the President is concerned it is understood he is willing that Mr. Bryan should have the fullest possible latitude on the floor of the convention for the airing of his views. Some of Mr. Bryan's friends will seek to have him named as temporary chairman but it is not probable they will succeed. Some member of Congress, like Senator James of Kentucky, Senator Lewis of Illinois, Senator Underwood of Alabama, Congressman Kitchin of North Carolina, or Flood or Hay of Virginia, is likely to be selected.

RADCLIFFE SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Radcliffe Choral Society elected the following new officers Tuesday: Amy Browne '17, president; Madeline Cobb '17, vice-president; Margaret Strong '19, secretary; and Pauline Marks '17, treasurer. The sopranos defeated the freshmen yesterday for the second time in their interclass basketball championship games, 51 to 13. The sopranos will now play the seniors for the final game, which comes next Tuesday.

ROOSEVELT TICKET WINS FIRST PLACE ON THE BALLOT

Unpledged Tickets First, However, in Most of the Congressional Districts

The "Roosevelt" ticket of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, headed by former Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, won first place on the presidential primary ballots at the official drawing for position held today in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

W. W. Lufkin, Jeremiah Desmond and George R. Conroy did the drawing for the Roosevelt men and Richard J. McCormick looked after the interests of the "unpledged" states. Executive Secretary Benjamin F. Felt of the Republican state committee also was present.

Although the "unpledged" tickets of candidates for delegates-at-large, headed by Gov. Samuel W. McCall, drew second position, the "unpledged" tickets in the 16 congressional districts fared far better than their opponents.

"Unpledged" states of candidates for district delegates will take first position on the ballots in the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth and sixteenth districts.

The Roosevelt candidates for district delegates will top their rivals on the ballots in only the fourth, fifth, thirteenth and fourteenth districts.

In the fourth district the Roosevelt men took first place because they alone filed "group" nomination papers. The two "unpledged" candidates in this district will go below the Roosevelt slate in alphabetical order, as their names are placed in nomination on separate nomination papers.

In the twelfth district where there is a Roosevelt slate and a Baxter, unpledged and a Hornell unpledged slate of candidates for district delegates, the Baxter slate tops the list, with the Roosevelt slate second and the Hornell slate last.

Conference of Democrats

"No American has labored more industrially, faithfully or conscientiously for the preservation of our American ideals and American institutions than has President Wilson," said Mayor James M. Curley at the conference of Boston Democratic leaders in Faneuil hall last night for the purpose of considering ways and means of bringing out a big Wilson vote in November.

"If George Washington or Abraham Lincoln were candidates for presidential honors this fall, the political parties of which they were members would feel that no sacrifice could be too great for the achievement of victory," continued the mayor. "No man with the exception of Washington and Lincoln has accomplished such genuine service in behalf of the American people as has Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, who presided, explained that the meeting was the first of a series to be held in connection with a city-wide campaign for enlightenment of the voters regarding the new methods of listing. The house to house canvass that was formerly conducted by the police will now, in accordance with a legislative act, be made by members of the assessing department.

Mr. McLaughlin issued blanks to the ward leaders with instructions to have them distributed in their respective localities so that an effective round up of voters would be accomplished. He stated that a campaign of speech making in various sections of the city was under consideration. The listing for the presidential primaries starts April 1.

Vacancies Are Filled

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the time limit expired for filling vacancies for candidates for delegates to the national conventions of political parties. The following had at that hour been filed with the secretary of state:

REPUBLICAN
Thomas F. Glennon of New Bedford, substituted in place of Richard Knowles, district delegate, sixteenth district.

Arthur Pierce of Fitchburg, substituted in place of Fred W. Cross, third district.

Alanson R. Paine of Templeton in place of Samuel E. M. Crocker, alternate, third district.

Charles L. Day of Winchendon in place of Charles E. Perley, alternate, third district.

J. Waldo Pond of Boston in place of Joe Mitchell Chapple, twelfth district.

DEMOCRATIC
John T. Donahue of Lowell in place of Cornelius F. Cronin, alternate, fifth district.

COL. ROOSEVELT WAITS MASSACHUSETTS WORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Informed on Wednesday that he is more popular than ever in Pennsylvania and could carry that state by plurality of at least 200,000, Colonel Roosevelt now awaits word from Massachusetts that the party factions there, having been told by Charles S. Bird that Colonel Roosevelt will enter no factional disputes, have decided to unite under his leadership.

WOMEN'S PEACE PARTY LECTURE

Miss Margaret B. Crook, field worker on a relief committee in the Marne, is to speak to the members of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party next Saturday morning in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street.

JUSTICE HUGHES' UNEQUIVOCAL WORD AWAITED

Many Admirers in New York Think He Should Not Risk Further Silence and a Possible Nomination at Chicago

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Some of the friends of Justice Charles E. Hughes in New York state are growing impatient at his silence on the question of whether he would accept the nomination for President if it were offered to him by the national Republican convention to assemble at Chicago June 14. Notwithstanding the claims of both sides, that he will or will not be a candidate, the former Governor has taken no decided stand up to this time on the question which is agitating the country from one end to the other.

Republicans who are eager for the justice as a candidate are beginning to demand that he speak out unequivocally; that he in some way protect his supporters from what may transpire to be a humiliation at Chicago when the convention, with a majority of the nearly 1,000 delegates, nominate him to oppose President Wilson and he is then constrained to telegraph his absolute refusal. They are pointing out that unless some authoritative announcement is made by Justice Hughes the convention may precipitately fall into the hands of the Roosevelt men and result in the nomination of the former President. To these friends of Hughes, such an outcome would mean the certain defeat of the party. They argue that the greatest menace to Republican success at the present time is the looming up of Roosevelt due to the constant activity of Progressives who have returned to the Republican fold.

There is another class of Hughes men in this state who contend that he is doing exactly right in refraining from declaring his attitude toward the nomination. They say he is acting in accordance with the dignity of his office and that when the convention calls—as they believe it will with practical unanimity—he will not be embarrassed by any previous statements when he responds to that call. These Republicans are confident he will be nominated.

Among the latter is Governor Charles S. Whitman, who always has been a warm admirer of Hughes and has shown that admiration by endeavoring to assert his independence of the Republican state organization and bosses. The Governor's defenders say that the trouble he is having with William Barnes and other old guard leaders is the same fight Hughes, when governor, had with that element in the party and who finally drove him from the governorship.

Governor Whitman has declared several times he has information which leads him to believe that Justice Hughes will accept the nomination if he can get it without trying for it. With that belief the Governor and his supporters are rounding up the 83 district delegates in this state and pledging them to Hughes wherever possible. There is a double reason for this, as announced everywhere by the Whitman men, one being to get the state behind Hughes instead of Roosevelt or some other less desirable candidate from their viewpoint; the other reason being to encompass the defeat of William Barnes for national committeeman. The delegates to the national convention, acting by states, elect the members of the national committee.

Should Governor Whitman induce a majority of the 87 delegates to oppose reelection of Mr. Barnes it will be considered a big victory for the Governor and may materially affect the outcome of the convention. Two years ago, after a long contest by the anti-Barnes Republicans, Mr. Barnes was forced to retire as chairman of the Republican state committee. His friends at that time said he would remain national committeeman from this state no matter what his opponents might do. It is the last official position in the party held by Mr. Barnes and Governor Whitman has vowed he will compel him to retire from it this year. The Governor feels that he is in an impregnable position when he stands for the nomination of Hughes and for the retirement of Mr. Barnes from official political control.

The New York spring primary will be held next Tuesday, April 4. Its result in the election of four delegates at-large and 83 district delegates will determine the status with the enrolled Republican voters, of Governor Whitman on one hand and of Mr. Barnes and the old guard on the other. It is no secret that Mr. Barnes and his friends are doing all they can to get control of a majority of the delegates of the national convention. Governor Whitman himself is a candidate for one of the four delegates at large and word has gone out from the Barnes men to make his vote as small as possible at the primary in order to discredit him as a candidate for renomination as Governor at the September primary.

But even should Mr. Barnes be defeated by Whitman, the great question which still troubles many Republican leaders is: Will Justice Hughes accept the nomination? To whom will the 87 delegates from New York go in the event he does not accept it?

Elihu Root will be the choice of the Barnes men for President even if he has no chance of winning the nomination. On the assumption that any Republican can win on election day, they will be for Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts after it is discovered that Root cannot be nominated. But New York Progressives do not take



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Boston, Mass.

COUNCILMEN HEAR JOHN M. MINTON ON ELECTION COST

Boston councilmen sitting at the committee on appropriations heard John M. Minton, chairman of the Boston board of election commissioners, explain his budget demands of \$155,654. The board had asked \$158,254, and the mayor cut the appropriation to the amount under consideration yesterday. The finance commission's investigators had reported that even this estimate of the mayor could be reduced by about \$15,000.

The investigators recommended an other saving in the pay of clerks, wardens and inspectors by reducing clerks from \$10 to \$8 each, and the others from \$8 to \$6 each, but Chairman Minton brushed this recommendation aside by informing the representatives of the commission that the reduction could not be made, as the pay is fixed by law.

The election board wanted \$1000 for painting the 53 polling booths, but the mayor cut it down to \$500. The finance commission recommended \$200. Chairman Minton said that it made no difference to the board if the whole sum was cut out, as their purpose in painting the booths was to preserve them. With the \$500 allowed by the mayor they would go as far as possible, but the \$200 recommended by the commission was inadequate.

In the matter of cab service for primaries and election days, the commission recommended that the election board advertise for bids. By so doing money could be saved by competition. To this Chairman Minton replied that there is competition by wards, which insures better and quicker service than competition at large would bring about.

The investigators, in regard to outside

BROOKLINE DEFEATS INCINERATING PLAN

At the adjourned session of Brookline's first limited town meeting in town hall last night it was voted to refer the proposal to buy the McGrady lot in Chestnut Hill and erect thereon a plant for the destruction of combustible waste back to the board of health.

Chairman Philip S. Parker spoke in favor of the incinerating plant. The sentiment of the Fisher Hill and Chestnut Hill town meeting men was strongly against Mr. Parker.

Two efforts were made in vain to get the Netherlands road land proposition, which was lost last week, reconsidered. It was voted to change the name of Pound Lane to Reservoir road. Charles H. Stearns, president of the Brookline Historical Society, urged that the name be left as it is, for it memorialized one of the old landmarks, the town pound, where stray cattle were formerly kept.

Moderator Williams announced that Prentiss Cummings, Judge Henry Ware, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Daniel F. Appel and William R. Cordingly comprised the committee of five to study the matter of the purchase of land on Corey hill,

Questions and Answers About Belgium

5. What Is New England Doing for Belgium?

The New England Belgium Relief Committee, in the three months ending Jan. 31, 1916, has shipped to the C. R. B. (Commission for Relief in Belgium) the following material at a cost of approximately \$81,000.

8,600 woolen blankets	4,000 sweaters
12,000 yards of woolen cloth	13,000 pieces of underwear
41,000 yards of cotton flannel	2,000 coats
13,000 pairs of shoes	1,200 woolen caps
95,000 pairs of stockings	1,200 woolen scarfs

6. Has the Need of Belgium Been Met?

Far from it! The Belgians have never had more than barely enough.

This winter they need many more clothes than they did last winter, as the stock in Belgium is exhausted.

While the needs are increasing the resources of Belgium are shrinking.

Please send cheques to New England Belgium Relief Committee,

J. H. O'NEIL, Treasurer, Federal Trust Co.,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Contributions of materials, of clothing (new) or of Shoes (new) should be sent to N. E. Belgian Relief Fund Headquarters, 486 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Write headquarters for complete set of questions and answers.

registration, recommended that instead of extra men being employed, some of the assistant registrars at headquarters be sent out and so save the money, as they voted some time ago not to ask overtime in cases of extra work.

Chairman Minton replied that when the outside registration is being conducted registration is also going on in the central office, where every man is needed. The vote of the assistants in regard to not charging for overtime was conditioned on their receiving \$1500 a year instead of \$4 per day.

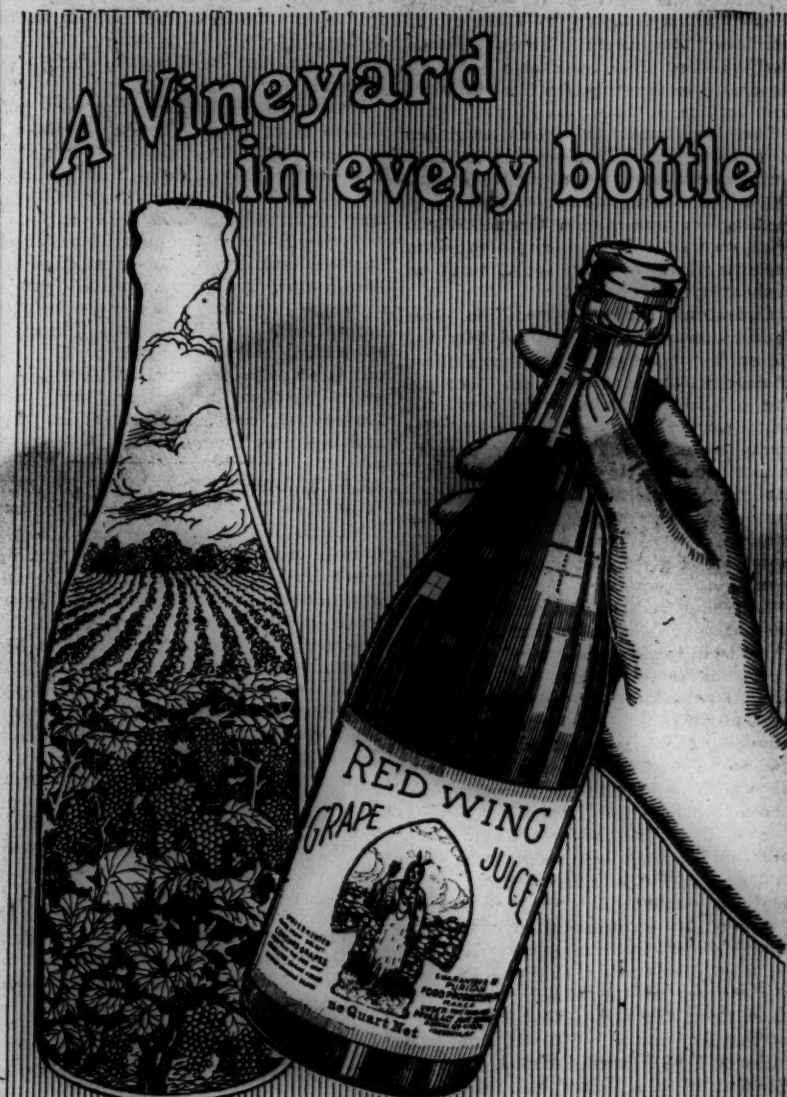
DRAMA AT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

"Twelfth Night" is to be presented by the Dramatic Club of the Girls' high school in the school hall this evening and

tomorrow afternoon, with Elizabeth Richardson and Owen Smith of the faculty in charge. It is to be produced in the Elizabethan style with stage properties loaned by John Craig. Those taking part are: Bella Gordon, Katherine Madden, Helen O'Neil, Ruth Bulger, Elise Thurston, Sara Pittier, Virginia Turnbull, Marguerite Cavanaugh, Gertrude Sullivan, Gertrude Troy, Vera Mikol.

CHILDREN GIVE TO FUND

LYNN, Mass.—The fund for Belgian children has been increased by \$1600.52 by the children of the Lynn public schools. The money was all earned in various ways and more than 11,000 are represented in the total.



—the pick of the famous Chautauqua vineyards—the first, light crush from choicest, select Concord—that is Red Wing, the grape juice with the better flavor.

Unchanged—Unadulterated—Unfermented

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TRADE EXPERT TALKS TO BOSTON BUSINESS MEN

Edward N. Hurley, Vice-Chairman of Federal Trade Commission, Speaks at Algonquin Club on Business Problems

Uniform methods of accounting, standardization of products and processes, and an extension of mutual helpfulness in all lines of trade and industry is what is needed in the United States if business is to maintain its stability, according to Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the federal trade commission, who addressed the Boston Commercial Club last night at the Algonquin Club. He urged that the trade associations and similar organizations be made a highly important factor in business.

Hugh Bancroft presided, and among those present were Prof. E. F. Gay of the Harvard business school, Judge Frederick H. Chase of the superior court, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge and President Louis A. Coolidge of the Beacon Society.

Mr. Hurley told of some of the information the federal trade commission has obtained from business men during the year that has elapsed since it was organized. He said:

"We know that a large percentage of business is run haphazard without the proprietors knowing at any time how they stand or whether they are making a profit or a loss. Only 10 per cent of our manufacturers and merchants know the cost to manufacture and sell their products; 40 per cent estimate what their costs are, and 50 per cent have no method, but price their goods arbitrarily."

"The commission," he said, "found from a preliminary investigation that 200,000 corporations out of a total of 260,000 engaged in the manufacturing and mercantile business of the United States were eking out an existence; 100,000 of them did not earn a penny. Out of 60,000 successful corporations doing a business of over \$100,000 a year, 30,000 charged off no depreciation."

The speaker thanked Boston business men for the information the commission has received through them and said that the commission is seeking additional facts, though it does not intend to be inquisitorial. He also said:

"There should be a greater degree of organization and of mutual helpfulness in trade and industry, so that American business may be welded into a commercial and industrial whole; the part of the government being to cooperate with business men; on request, to bring about the results that will benefit business and hence promote our national welfare." He continued:

"Undoubtedly, the business of the country requires helpful readjustment. But there is no one remedy. It is a fact well understood among business men that the general demoralization in a large number of industries has been caused by firms who cut prices not knowing what their goods actually cost to manufacture, and the cost of selling, which is equally important, is almost wholly lost sight of. A manufacturer who does not know with a close degree of accuracy what it costs to produce the articles he manufactures and what it costs to sell them, is not in a position to meet intelligently competition. Proper accounting is essential for the smaller manufacturer."

"The commission has no intention and no desire to use compulsory methods. But it does hope to reach the desired end by encouraging improvements in accounting practice, by indorsing standard systems of bookkeeping and cost accounting and by assisting in devising standard systems, either at the request of individual merchants and manufacturers, or through the association that represents the industry."

"Industrial preparedness and the mobilizing of our industries in case of war can be accomplished and developed more rapidly through trade associations than by any other method. It is recognized that the foreign trade of Germany, France and England could not have been developed so thoroughly if it were not for the trade association. If we were to be important factors in the world's commerce the trade association must be encouraged."

"We have reached the point under normal conditions where we must have foreign markets for our surplus manufactured products."

Following Mr. Hurley's address there was an open discussion during which William B. Lawrence contended that the government should regulate combinations of labor in the same manner in which it undertakes to control combinations of capital. He claimed that organized labor has taken advantage of its position and has raised the cost of labor beyond reasonable limits.

WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

The New England Watch and Ward Society will hold its thirty-eighth annual public meeting tonight at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Frederick B. Allen, president and founder of the society, will preside, and will tell of the organization's activities in some of the Boston cafes. Other speakers will be Prof. William T. Sedgwick of Technology, John S. Sumner of New York and the Rev. M. J. Scanlon. J. Frank Chase, secretary, will give his annual report.

LYNN HAS SPECIAL PRIMARY

LYNN, Mass.—General Foreman John R. Graham of the street department and Thomas J. Niland were nominated for commissioner of streets at the special primary election yesterday. The special election will be held April 18.

LITERATURE OF GERMANS TOPIC OF ANOTHER LECTURE

Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann Talks on Works of Gustav Frenssen and Ernst Zahn

The second of the series of six lectures on the subject of modern German literature was delivered last night by Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann of the German department of Harvard University, in the Gamma Delta hall, Boston University, the subject being Gustav Frenssen and Ernst Zahn.

Although of Swiss nationality, Dr. Schoenemann said, Ernst Zahn occupies an important place in modern German literature, the bulk and indeed all his important works being written in the German language, while only small stories of minor importance had appeared from his pen in the Swiss dialect.

Zahn, the lecturer continued, was born in Zurich in 1867. His father, proprietor of the Café Littéraire in that city, where the eminent Swiss writer Gottfried Keller was a frequent guest, wanted him to become an innkeeper, same as he was, which the son did, with the result that today Ernst Zahn is found attending to his visitors and guests of his station inn at the mountain village of Goshenen (at the entrance of the Gotthard tunnel) in the summer, while in the quietness and the solitude of the winter he is engaged in his literary work.

With regard to Zahn's works, Dr. Schoenemann said, they mostly deal with mountain life. The hardships and struggles of the inhabitants of the Swiss Alps are depicted very vividly, while most of his principal figures display a deep-rooted religious sense, not so much of the church as of the heart. Love, compassion, purity and peace are the keynote of his characters. The first work of Zahn that brought him to the attention of the public is "Albini Indergand."

Others of his books mentioned and dealt with by the lecturer are: "Firnwind," "Helden des Alltags," "Menschen," "Hergottsfelden," "Klarenmarie," and the latest of his books "De Apotheker von Kleinwiltwy." a work in which Zahn comes down from the Alps and shows that his capacity is not confined to the mountains, but that he is able, also, to depict other spheres of human life with equal masterliness.

Gustav Frenssen was born in Holstein in 1863. By profession he is a theologian, and his tendency to fathom religious questions is apparent in most of his works, especially "Hilligenlei." His first and most important work, however, is "Jörn Uhl." Frenssen, Dr. Schoenemann said, studied theology at Tübingen and Berlin, but in later years devoted himself exclusively to his literary work. He now lives at Blankensee, near Hamburg. Besides the works mentioned, his most important productions are: "Die Landgrafin," "Die drei Getreuen," and "Bismarck."

As the mountains were of great influence in the writings of Zahn, so was the sea a decided factor in the development of Frenssen, the lecturer explained. While Frenssen's works are not complete, well rounded masterpieces, Dr. Schoenemann expressed the belief that the war will not be without influence on his genius and that the public may look forward to some work or works better and greater than any of those he has already written.

VON DER GOLTZ IS TO TELL ABOUT GERMAN PLOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To give his testimony to the department of justice Capt. Horst von der Goltz, secret German agent, who confessed that he was the intermediary between Captain von Papen and the men to dynamite Canadian railroad bridges and who afterward escaped to Europe, has arrived here in charge of a Scotland Yard man.

According to the Scotland Yard men, Von der Goltz was promised that his life would be spared if he would come to this country and tell this government what he knew concerning the alleged conspiracies to commit unneutral acts. After giving his testimony, his custodians said, he is to be returned to England and from there is to be sent to South America.

Von der Goltz also figured in the exposure of German activities which preceded the recall of Captain Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché in this country, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché. He was reported in cable dispatches to have confessed to the British authorities that Von Papen had organized the plan for blowing up the Welland canal last fall.

Until the outbreak of the European war, Von der Goltz was an officer in Villa's army and in 1913 was reported to have been arrested in Chihuahua City as a spy.

STREET CAR PETITIONS FILED

Through street car service from Oakdale to Forest Hills and 5-cent fares from Boston to Point Shirley are sought in two petitions filed today with the Massachusetts public service commission, each having several hundred signatures. William H. Bond of East Dedham would have the Elevated and the Bay State street railways compelled to give through service from Oakdale. Martin Welch of Boston wishes to substitute a single 5-cent for the 10-cent fare to Point Shirley and asks for better service on the Point Shirley street railway. At present the Revere Beach railway and the Point Shirley railway each collect five cents.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

The Germans are offering desperate resistance, making furious counter attacks at some points.

In the region west of Lake Narocz the Germans occupied a wood south of the village of Mokrzyce, but by counter attacks we dislodged them from the northern part of the wood, capturing two machine guns and a number of prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

In the region of Rakitno marsh and the sectors of this front, north and south, the engagements continue.

In Galicia in the region north of Bojana, we exploded simultaneously 13 mines, and our infantry immediately afterwards rushed across two lines of Austrian trenches, killing the surviving defenders of the works with hand grenades, and in hand-to-hand fighting. We took 125 prisoners, two machine guns, a trench mortar, a mine thrower, a searchlight and a quantity of small arms.

Five Austrian guns which were taken during the action were made completely useless, as we were unable to remove them.

In the Black sea our torpedo boats have destroyed on the Anatolian coast 10 sailing ships, demolished two bridges and set fire to a munitions depot.

Caucasus front: On the coastal front our troops, overcoming the desperate resistance of the Turks after artillery preparations by warships, dislodged the Turks from their positions in region of the River Baitatchi-Darassi and, after an engagement, occupied the town on the Black sea coast. At dusk the same day the Turks opened counter-attacks on the whole of this sector, which were all successfully repulsed.

Southeast of Bitlis Friday night after a fight we captured the village of Hizan. The Turks defending the village fled southward.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday.—An official report from the war office at Vienna says:

The engagements near Latatche, on the Dniester, described in Russian reports, were merely vanguard skirmishes. Austro-Hungarian reconnoitering detachments withdrew to the main positions when strong Russian forces advanced. During the last week the Russians have attempted no attack against the main army of General Pfanger.

Italian front: Italian artillery shelled Dobrodo heights and the Fella district, as well as some points on the Tyrol front. East of Ploceen pass, Austro-Hungarian troops entered an Italian position. Attacks of the Italians in the Sugana valley were repulsed.

BRITISH LOWER HOUSE HEARS OF LABOR TROUBLES

(Continued from page one)

hour being ordered to cross the German lines with a back wind of 40 miles an hour. The airmen knew with such machines they could never return, and they were duly captured. Against the Fokker machines, firing fore and aft and flying 110 miles an hour, they sent down machines armed with revolvers or Winchester repeating rifles. He condemned the naval aerodrome at Dover and renewed charges at least of manslaughter or of criminal official negligence.

To these specific instances Harold J. Tennant rejoined by promising a full judicial inquiry into all Pemberton Billing's cases to be conducted by an unofficial body. Meantime, he pointed out, a thousand of flights were being made across the German lines and over and over again the British airmen drove down the Germans. His own son was in the air service and so was Sir David Henderson's and they did not send them there to be murdered. At the moment the majority of the German aeroplanes were probably faster than the majority of the British.

That state of affairs, however, was being altered and he insisted no men were sent up in unfit aeroplanes, useless machines being scrapped.

Replying earlier to a question as to whether six Zeppelins had been sighted off East Kent and East Anglia on the 19th inst. and driven off by British aeroplanes, he said, reports were made on the night in question of Zeppelins off the east coast. Certain appropriate measures were taken and aeroplanes were sent up, but that was all it was desirable to say.

FEWER LAWS ADVOCATED

A plea for fewer laws and greater initiative on the part of the average citizen was made by Henry G. Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, in an address at the dinner of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America at the Hotel Bellevue last night. He said that last year in the United States there were passed 25,000 pages of new laws, while in England during the same period only 700 pages, or a little over 100 statutes were enacted.

PRINTERS SIGN AGREEMENT

Boston Typographical Union 13 and employing printers of this district have signed a new agreement, which includes changes in wages and working hours. The agreement goes into effect next Saturday and is to continue for a period of five years. It calls for the adjudication of all disputes by arbitration. The wage feature calls for an increase of \$2 for men and about \$2.50 for women in the book and job branch of the trade.

SACHS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP OF \$2000 ANNOUNCED

Harvard College Tells of New Bequest to Be Awarded Annually for Fine Arts Study

The president and fellows of Harvard College announce an annual bequest of \$2000, offered by Samuel Sachs of New York to establish the "Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts." After July 1 this fellowship is to be awarded annually to any American, man or woman, of proved ability, whether student or instructor, for the purpose of enabling him to pursue in any part of the world advanced studies in fine arts.

The Henry Weidemann Locke scholarship for 1916-17 was awarded to W. D. Camman, the Hilton scholarship was awarded to T. R. Jones. Joseph Eveleth scholarships were awarded to J. J. Connolly and W. C. Sadler. Thomas Lewis Kennedy was appointed assistant in classics; Leslie Clarence Dunn, Dwight Elmer Minnich and James Montrose Duncan Olmstead were appointed assistants in zoology.

The announcement was made of the appointment of five Austin teaching fellows—F. C. Meier in botany, O. L. Baber in botany and Selig Hecht, A. C. Dedfield, Arthur Calvin Walton in zoology. Leslie Parker Brown, Sturgis Elleno Leavitt, George Luther Lincoln, Charles Harold Livingston, Eugene Fred Parker and Robert Everett Rockwood were appointed instructors in romance languages; Lester Burton Struthers and Neil Cole Arvin, instructors in French; Alfred Chester Hanford, instructor in municipal government; Allan Reuben Campbell, lecturer on New York practice; James Wallace Hopkins, Ralph Keffer and Tracy Augustus Pierce, instructors in mathematics.

Receipt is announced of \$51,500 from the estate of J. Arthur Beebe on account of his residuary bequest to Harvard College in trust to use the income thereof for the general purposes of the university and of \$50,000 from the estate of Mrs. William F. Matchett on account of her residuary bequest, the income of which was to be used for the general purposes of the college.

The announcement of the granting of Price Greenleaf aid to 25 members of the freshman class and to three unclassified students was made. Of this number 11 went to students from Massachusetts, several from New York and some to students from Kansas City and Texas.

STIEGEL GLASS GOES AS LOT IN MAYNARD SALE

Large attendance marked the closing session of the Ross Hall Maynard sale this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza hotel, when the furniture is being auctioned. Bidding promised to be lively, several offers having been filed on a number of the pieces prior to the sale.

Yesterday the Stiegel glass and the silver came up for sale. The auctioneer announced before the sale that the Stiegel glass would be sold as a lot, an unlimited bid having been received to cover each piece had they been put up separately. Some of those present demurred somewhat at this announcement, but it was generally admitted that faith was being kept with the buyers in view of the fact that the collection was open to bids as a whole. The set was finally sold at \$5100 on order of the person who submitted the unlimited bid. The set is to be kept intact, with the probability that it will be shown publicly in Boston ultimately. The buyer's name is guarded.

The Paul Revere sugar bowl (not in the catalogue) sold for \$500 on order. Professor Michael of Newton bought the early American hammered silver rapier marked "Hurd," with the owner's name, "Samuel Lord," engraved on the hilt, (388) for \$250. An Andrew Tyler porringer, not catalogued, sold for \$300 to Miss Helen Temple Cook. Brooks Reed, among other pieces, bought a Simpkins porringer for \$120. An important pattern went for \$425.

An early American pepper castor marked "L. Andrew" (387) was sold to Mrs. Charles E. Mason for \$195, and another marked "Z. B." (386) went for \$190 on order. The Millefiori glass collection was withdrawn on a holding bid, but a few separate pieces went for \$10 to \$12. L. B. Cooney bid in the Paul Revere spoon (392) for \$82.50. M. C. Wheelwright took the glass model of the Constitution, (314) for \$55. A white tufted bed spread (221) went for \$25 to A. Grace Atkinson. Miss Margaret Thomas bought a pair of Bohemian compotiers with covers (331) for \$80.

Boston Art Notes

Brookline Civic Society's exhibit of work by Brookline artists has been extended, and will continue through Monday.

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- New Afternoon Dresses—In crepe meteor, vestee of lace; silver embroidery, side draped effect; in all good shades.....15.00
- New Plaid Jacket Dress—Shown for the first time in Boston; plain taffeta jacket with novelty plaid taffeta skirts; jacket has plaid on collar and cuffs.....22.50
- New Dancing Frock—Copy of a Hickson model; in cerise tulle and satin romaine; sleeveless bodice.....29.50
- Evening Frock—In Delaware peach taffeta, silver brocaded; petticoat of tulle and silver and silver garniture; bouffant side drape.....50.00
- Elaborate Dancing Dress—In coral and silver tulle, with beautiful Spanish flounce, shoulder, draped.....75.00
- New Dancing Gown—A cloud of mist-gray tulle and silver, new long-waisted model; garniture of silver grapes.....75.00

Other New Daytime and Evening Dresses, 12.50 to 195.00

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day, April 3, in the gallery of the Brookline public library.

An exhibition and sale of drawings and paintings by young Boston artists was opened this morning and will continue throughout the week in the Jordan Marsh Company exhibition room on the fourth floor of the new building. All of the work was done by students at the Fenway School of Illustration.

BELLAMY CLUB TO MEET

Prof. Sidney A. Reeve of New York and the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline will address the Bellamy Club tonight at its March meeting to be held at the Hotel Brunswick. There will be remarks also by Frederick P. Bellamy of Brooklyn, Paul Bellamy, Mason A. Green of Boston, T. C. Brophy of Dover, W. D. Howells of New York, author and a vice-president of the club, is either to be present or to send a letter to be read at the meeting.

NAVAL TRAINING CRUISE

The names of nearly 1000 men, many of whom are expected to enroll, have been received by the committee formed to assist in enrolling recruits for the naval training cruise for civilians in the first naval district. The cruise will be from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. Applicants must be from 19 to 45, American citizens, and must have had some nautical experience or six months' experience in some trade useful aboard a naval vessel. Each must deposit \$30 to cover board and clothing.

TALK GIVEN ON OPERA "BORIS"

Henry Gideon gave the first in a series of three opera talks on Tuesday afternoon in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street. For this talk he chose the opera that will open the Metropolitan season here next Monday evening, "Boris Godunoff." The lecturer illustrated at the piano, and Mrs. Constance Ramsay Gideon, soprano, and Herbert W. Smith, baritone, sang excerpts from the opera.

CLEAN-UP WEEK PLANNED

Another New England "clean-up and paint-up" campaign is being planned. There will be a meeting in the aldermanic chamber, Boston city hall, today at 4 p. m., for organizing the 1916 Boston campaign committee. Invitations to this meeting have been extended to city officials, women's clubs of Boston, members of the United Improvement Association, Women's Municipal League and Pilgrim Publicity Association. Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, president of the Boston Federation of Women's Clubs, will preside.

CAPE COD CANAL RULING

Officials of the company building the Cape Cod canal have been given until May 1, 1916, in which to complete the work of construction and dredging. This date was fixed at a joint meeting of the Massachusetts public service commission and the state harbor and land commission at the State House Tuesday afternoon. The question of locks, operation, toll charges and other features were discussed. Another meeting of the joint commission is scheduled for April 10.

HIGHWAY IS LECTURE TOPIC

Francis J. Hurtubis, Jr., of Boston, New England director-general of the National Highways Association, is to address the Towanda Club of Woburn tonight on "Highways of Europe and America." The lecture will be illustrated by 150 lantern slides of highways.

SCHOOL CITY TO HOLD ELECTION

Who shall be mayor and who commissioner of police are important topics of discussion in the different classrooms of the Wendell Phillips school in the West End at this time the school was visited this morning by Wilson L. Gill, originator of the school city, who, in cooperation with the master, Cyrus B. Collins, organized the different classes into a form of government following either that of a city or a town. Each class will proceed to draw up its constitution, and in the course of a week or so to elect its officers, who will be expected to watch over the deportment of their citizens much as do the city and town officials over theirs. The idea is to acquaint the children with law and engender in them a respect for it and a cooperation with it. Mr. Gill has been successful in organizing the school city in the schools of Cuba under the war department and among the western Indians under the department of the interior, and in the schools of New York city. He hopes to introduce it into the normal schools of Massachusetts that it may be given a wider activity in the schools of the state. The school city idea is already in operation in a number of schools of the metropolitan district.

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Near Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Silver—Lining and All

What might well be termed the "silver season" is scheduled for early in the spring. At this time the silversmiths' sales increase, probably because many are opening new homes or refurnishing those they already possess.

This, then, is an excellent time for introducing, to those already keenly interested in appropriateness and harmony, the relationship of these ideas to silver for the table, aiding in the study of the host's and hostess' needs in relation to their home.

Appropriateness and harmony make a pair of interesting rules in relation to a great variety of subjects. These rules have become a guide in every department of dress, and they should guide in the choice of all manner of objects, both inside and outside the home. House furnishings as well as clothes, automobile fittings as well as motoring costumes—everywhere is felt the necessity of having all things in harmony with their setting, suitable to the occasion, and entirely consistent.

In the home, particularly in the dining room, it is not a cut-and-dried rule that will gain the best effect, but a scheme laid out within certain limitations, with a definite touch of originality.

Take, for instance, concrete examples from among the many beautiful country estates. There is one in the Berkshires, an original house that reflects, in every particular, the owner's ideas.

The dining room is finished in dark oak, hung with maroon draperies at doors and windows. The effect is rather somber, but it is not over-heavy nor at all out of place, for the furniture is not the formal dining room set with high, stiff-backed chairs. The chairs are curved comfortably and upholstered in the maroon leather that is also used for the window seat. Soft cushions are piled high in the deep recess of this inviting window, giving an air of homeliness that does away with the appearance of a mere meal-time use of the dining room. This is a room to loiter in, and incidentally that window nook makes a vantage point from which to view the silver on the broad sideboard and the glass and crystal in the mirror-lined cabinet.

Here again originality has been the keynote, and the service, the trays and waiters, the tureen and some of the other generally used hollow pieces, as well as the flatware, were made especially to suit this householder's taste and to fit into the scheme of this comfortable home dining room. The silver dishes and knives, forks, and spoons are severely plain; the forms are well modeled, rounded at the edges and inclined to thickness. Their only decoration is something different from the ordinary home silver. In a circle, cut into each piece, is carved the name of the estate and a conventionalized rose, symbolic of the remarkable wealth of climbing roses growing in all parts of the grounds and trailing over the porch rails of the house. It might be thought unusual to have one's silver service especially designed, but it is an idea that is growing to meet the popular demand for appropriate home furnishing.

From this frankly modern house, let us turn to another type of home, one of pure colonial design. This house is pillared, a Virginia type; a box hedge leads to the door; the interior finish is in white, and the furnishings, down to the smallest detail, complete the colonial effect. Most of the table silver in the chintz-trimmed, blue-and-white dining room has been handed down through generations to its present owner; with these old pieces are also used some modern flat and hollow ware after the style of the colonial period patterns. This is an example of the successful mingling of antique and modern silver, made possible by the careful designing and modeling of the replicas.

Other period types and national styles are readily found among the latest output of the silversmiths which enable one to bring into harmony all the fittings of one's dining room in whatever manner one may choose. The architectural types, as they have such a direct influence on all the details right down to the table silver, make a theme for study in relation to one's own silver; and whether one's house, and particularly one's dining room, is to be in the occupant's own style or in one borrowed from the Scandinavians, in old English, Italian Renaissance, or after a French chateau, will make no difference—silver may be found or made to meet the requirements, making possible charm in every home from a suburban bungalow or a city flat to a country estate or a city mansion.

There are two definite methods which may be followed in the quest for appropriateness in silverware. One is to fol-



(Courtesy of The Gorham Co., New York)

Silver tray

low in the silver the style and general type of the house; the other is to choose the silver in a period pattern to match the dining room decoration and furnishings.

In silverware, both in the hollow pieces, such as dishes, bowls, pitchers and sets or services, and in the so-called flatware, knives, forks and spoons, there are several general types or forms, which, for convenience sake, might be divided according to the appearance of the pattern, shape and weight, but without regard to period styles. There is the heavy, strong type, the light-weight, delicate-patterned type, and the medium style, moderate in size, shape, pattern and weight.

The first type includes those large, bold-patterned pieces, sturdy, strong, rather heavy, sometimes hand hammered, with the hammer marks as their sole decoration, always massive in structure and very effective when appropriately used in a harmonious setting.

Fine, etched design or low reliefs are used on the second type; the handles of the forks and spoons are gracefully curved and the hollow pieces are modeled on shallow, modulating lines. Altogether this type speaks of refinement and good taste, and such silver will lend charm to the home table.

More practical, because it is of a more substantial weight,—and more popular,

because it comes in a greater variety of designs,—is the third type. This is the silver used in the great majority of our modern homes, and it well deserves its place. Serviceable, yet artistic and pleasing, including all styles of patterns, from the old flower decorations to the new line-and-space designs, this is the generally accepted standard table silver.

Periods in silver designs are another matter, and to have these in perfect accord with the surrounding means a strict following of rules governing period types in all manner of applied decoration and modeled forms. Greek, Roman and Italian Renaissance, Florentine, Venetian and Pompeian, each nationality and historic period has lent its quota of pattern inspirations to the silversmith, going on in an unbroken line through Gothic, Jacobean, French Empire and English, down to the work of the Victorian era, inspired by the earlier arts of Chippendale, the Adam brothers, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Wedgwood, and to the American colonial period and our own modern styles. An adherence to the rules gives a satisfactory result, with leeway left for individual taste, for hosts of lovely patterns are brought out every year in each style.

One's aim should be to have perfect harmony in table accessories as in the rest of the home, and here the silversmith can help as much as the architect.

The Servants in the Large House

In the large up-to-date household in the United States, where the desires and needs of the family require more service than the more modest establishment demands, a four-servant staff may be maintained. The force is comprised of a waitress, a laundress, a cook and a chamber maid, who is also waitress at luncheon or dinner when there are guests, assists in the butler's pantry, and on cleaning days helps the waitress on the lower floor.

The wise housekeeper, in hiring her servants, has her work schedule before her and insures a complete understanding as to just what the duties of each maid will be, and just how much of her extra service may be called for on occasion.

This is a day of specialization; even household domestics have come under its sway. In the four-servant house, the cook presides over her kitchen. She cares for the refrigerator, is responsible for the foods, has a morning consultation with her mistress, at which time she receives orders for the day and makes known her wants. In some cases the cook does the marketing. On the cook's day off, the laundress takes charge of the dinner, which the cook has left as nearly prepared as possible, and the chambermaid assists her in every way she can.

The waitress, besides waiting at table, washes the silver, glass and fancy things in the pantry at dinner time, with the aid of the chamber maid, while at breakfast and at luncheon she cares for the table by herself. She cleans the dining room and drawing room, and answers the door bell except during meal hours, when the chamber maid relieves her. The waitress also takes entire charge of the dining room, and often makes the salad dressings. On her night off, the chamber maid waits at the table and takes her place in the pantry.

The chamber maid occupies herself, after the chamber work is done in the morning, by cleaning and keeping the house in order, one day being devoted to

each floor and special care being given to the bed and bath rooms. She also cares for the soiled and clean linen, and, in many households, devotes one afternoon a week to mending household linens. On her day out the laundress assists in the pantry in her place and turns down the beds.

The laundress, in addition to doing the family washing and ironing, keeps the kitchen scrubbed and aids the cook at dinner time. She cares for back halls and does extra work or cleaning about the house, after her laundry work for the week is finished.

All uniforms, including caps and aprons, are usually furnished by the mistress. Anything different from the black dress, worn by the waitress and chamber maid, is also supplied. The cook's aprons and mob caps are furnished in many homes, but this is not obligatory.

Though we started with four servants as the fundamental helpers, it is easy to add more without much changing the main duties mapped out for the four. If a scullery maid is added, she is first aid to the cook, prepares all vegetables, fruits and salads, serves the meals in, and cares for the servants' dining room, and makes herself generally useful in the kitchen.

If a butler is added, he takes charge of the dining room, relieving the waitress of responsibility, she, in turn, becoming his first assistant. The addition of a ladies' maid relieves the chamber maid of all care of her mistress' clothes, and of many little extra duties.

The Alphabet in Stencil

Mothers who feel that the alphabet should be ever present in some form, for very small children to observe, are selecting the large blue and white solid plaided dish towel and stenciling the letters of the alphabet in blue on the white ground; the strips are then fastened together to make the table-cloth the right size and hemmed all around, the hem being caught by feather-stitching. The letters are so arranged on the blocks that they form an ornamental centerpiece, and may be read by the children while they are at the table.

Corn Bread

Beat together one egg, two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoon of salt. Add one cup of cream. Sift together one cup of cornmeal, a half cup of white flour, and three teaspoons of baking powder, and add the egg mixture. Bake 30 minutes, in a large thin sheet. This cornbread may be made with sour cream instead of sweet, if desired. In that case, use only two teaspoons of baking powder and a half teaspoon of soda.

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

The Straw Hat, Advance Agent of Spring

The first bluebird is nowadays scarcely a better or an earlier harbinger of spring in the United States than is the first straw hat. Once upon a time, the straw hat did not make its appearance until after the leaves had budded. Now it arrives soon after the new year, the winter hat disappearing long before winter itself. This is doubtless because the dealers display straw hats early for use at the winter resorts, and women who are in need of new headgear prefer to anticipate the coming season rather than elongate the passing one.

Already leghorns and panamas, as well as the darker milans and Neapolitans, are not only being sold but worn. The "cane seat" hat which, last year, was a best seller, is this year being replaced by a lacy straw in natural and dyed effects, a leghorn and tucan combination, quite open in design and very flexible.

A happy thought of slashing the brim and lacing it together with narrow ribbon gives a new and effective touch, which may also be carried out in the crown. Flat motifs of small flowers, often carried out in ribbon and sometimes in straw, are among the newest trimmings. In nearly every instance where fabrics are used for hats, straw appears either in trimming or, for facing, frequently being in a contrasting color. This is especially true of the sport hat, which this season is larger than last, the sailor shape predominating; soft Italian milan is being featured for high class hats. Some of the lingerie hats are of organdie, or some similar material, embroidered. Most of the shapes are blocked, and never has there been a greater variety or more vivid coloring. Yet, according to one of the prominent buyers, just returned from Paris, the smartest hats are in black and navy. Grosgrain, moire and satin ribbon are popular for trimmings. Many hats are made of plaited ribbon. Artificial old-fashioned field flowers and American beauty roses are popular. Made wings for smart walking hats, and ostrich "fancies," as well as the large medallions of enamel, are having considerable prestige. One hat, showing bronze wings on a beige straw, nearly equal in size to the "Merry Widow" of a few years ago, attracted a good deal of notice.

German Women Demand Equal Rights

It is reported that the two German political equality organizations have joined under the name of "The Imperial Association for Woman Suffrage." In its constitution, the association expresses these aims:

"To secure for German women equal political rights with men in state and municipality; to induce women already enjoying political or other franchise in German municipalities to exercise this right, and to encourage the participation of women in all branches of political and social activity by educating them politically."

The Use of Net

As the season advances, we shall recognize more and more the use of net, which has been brought out in all colors. This will be employed for evening gowns and demi toilettes, and for afternoon reception dresses. One point in good net is that, being durable, it is not an extravagance, and will restore to fashion and freshness a gown past its first youth. But do not be led away into buying a short supply; a great deal is needed to make a dress satisfactory à la mode, says the Queen, London. The additional usefulness of such gowns is insured by the fact that the bodies are made of more substantial material. Metallic brocade, satin, velvet, and silk brocades assimilate well with net. Velvet is assuming a back place, except as an adjunct.

The Pompadour Petticoat

The Pompadour silhouette, demanding a billowing fullness below the waistline at the sides, has promptly brought about a new petticoat, the lace petticoat of Madame de Pompadour herself being reproduced in a number of pretty ways. For example, a frock of beige green taffeta, caught up with tiny artificial flowers over the hips and draped at the front, opens over a petticoat made of tiny ruffles of ceru Chantilly lace. A petticoat of silver lace is worn under a light blue faille silk, the draped silk caught back at the hips and flowing on into a long train.

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A Collection of Old Southern Recipes

The old-time housekeepers of the southern part of the United States were famous for the excellent tables which they set; the recipes from the women of North Carolina and Virginia are still celebrated. The few surviving cook-books, containing any of these recipes, are exceedingly rare and valuable. The cook-book which Mrs. Mason compiled before the civil war is now out of print, the remaining copies being so valuable as not to be procurable at any price. The "Capital City Recipe Book," compiled by the ladies of the Presbyterian church of Raleigh, N. C., to pay off a church debt, ran quickly through two editions; still the orders were not filled, but the debt was paid and the proud southern women chose not to give any further publicity to their old family records.

A southern lady has recently been at work compiling recipes which have been handed down in her family and in those of her friends. Some of them are quoted from Mrs. Mason's and from the "Capital City Recipe Book"; many are far older, some of the corn-bread and hominy recipes being thought to date back to the time of Sir Walter Raleigh's first visit to America. The majority are from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Kentucky. Many are not very explicit, for the old "mammies" disdained exact measurements and prided themselves on their expert instinct where such matters as seasoning were concerned. Others had to be altered in order to be practical for modern housekeepers; for instance, most of the ovens referred to were old Dutch ovens or open fires, and the kitchen utensils were unlike those used today. Also their sugar was the old-fashioned cane sugar which was required to be "pounded" and sometimes "sifted through silk." Housewives of yore invariably used the best of ingredients, this fact in part accounting for the delicious food.

"Johnny Cake" is especially famed in North Carolina; "Hopping John" is a favorite South Carolina dish, and "Sally Lunn" speaks of Virginia's culinary art. "Possum and 'Tato" is still the best-beloved of all food with southern Negroes, no matter what state may claim them, and the white people enjoy it, too. "Rock Fish Chowder" belongs to North Carolina and "Cooter Hash" to South Carolina. The bread, meat and cake recipes are especially fine; the salads, sandwiches, ices and sauces are more modern, while the puddings are nearly all very old.

This valuable collection has been given The Christian Science Monitor, through the courtesy of the compiler. The recipes will appear in the pages of the Monitor from time to time, the first installment being given below:

MRS. MASON'S PREMIUM BREAD—No. 1

Sift three quarts of best white flour into a pan; take out three tablespoons of flour and seal it with boiling water. Cool this paste with three tablespoons of new milk and a little cold water; then add one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar and one of salt.

Make an opening in the center of the pan of flour, pour in the above mixture, with a cupful of well-risen home-made yeast, or its equivalent, one yeast-cake dissolved in one cup of lukewarm water. Add enough water to form a moderately stiff dough and knead it well. The water should be lukewarm in cold weather and cold in hot weather. Put bread to rise in a tin pail with close-fitting top. Otherwise a hard crust will form.

Three tests: It should rise to twice its size. It should feel like a loosely filled cotton cushion. It should shake throughout when suddenly touched on one side.

Mold the loaves or rolls; let them rise as before, with the three tests. Wet them over with cold water and bake immediately if the loaves are to be sweet. Delay will spoil it. Bake slowly and, to see if it is done, strike with the hand. It is done if the sound is hollow or clear; if dull or heavy, return at once to the oven. When done, it should have a light brown crust.

MRS. MASON'S PREMIUM BREAD—No. 2

Made the same as No. 1, leaving out the sugar and egg.

BRAN BREAD (from Mrs. Mason)

One pint bran,
One pint Indian meal,
One pint wheat flour middlings.

Make as Premium Bread No. 2. Bake

thoroughly. Add a thimbleful of soda to the dough.

LIGHT BREAD

Soak one yeast-cake in one half pint lukewarm water until dissolved. Three quarts sifted flour, two table-
spoons sugar.

One half tablespoon salt, two large tablespoons lard.

Mix the dissolved yeast into the flour, then work in the other ingredients into a dough with warm water. Make dough soft enough to handle, lard the top, let rise over night, or from seven to eight hours. Work again one half hour, mold into loaf or into rolls or bread sticks, grease top and sides, let rise about one half hour. Bake in moderate oven three quarters of an hour. This will make two loaves of bread.

COTTAGE BREAD

One quart sifted flour, one tablespoon butter, one egg.

One tablespoon sugar, one cup well-risen home-made yeast, or its equivalent, one yeast-cake dissolved in one cup of lukewarm water, a little salt.

Make the flour into a rather stiff dough with the above ingredients. Make the dough into three cakes, roll them, and set to rise. When light, bake in a quick oven.

HOMINY BREAD

Hominy, 2 cupfuls, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful butter, 4 eggs, 1 pint corn meal, 1 pint milk.

Beat eggs, add milk, stir corn meal in gently, then melted butter and salt. Add the boiled hominy and beat hard. Bake one half hour in hot oven.

RICE BREAD

1 cupful boiled rice, 2 cupfuls milk, 2 eggs.

2 1/2 cupfuls of flour, 1 tablespoonful lard.

1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons (level) yeast or baking powder.

Beat eggs, add milk and flour alternately, and melted lard and salt. Beat rice thoroughly and then yeast or baking powder. Bake in quick oven.

BROWN BREAD

One quart tepid water, two quarts graham flour, 1/4 yeast-cake, one half cupful dark molasses, one teaspoonful soda.

Mix all together with a spoon; let rise over night. Stir down in the morning, put into a greased pan and let rise again. Bake in a slow oven one hour. Do not knead.

Pretty Ribbons

There are some very pretty ribbons about, especially in the more expensive range, says the Gentlewoman, London. It is to the simple hat that the good piece of ribbon is so essential, and it can take the richest thing in an inch or inch and a half ribbon.

The more elaborate millinery is launching boldly into clouds of tulle, often the crown being a mass of pretty crumples of this airy fabric. The foliage shown just now is even more notable than the flowers it chaperons. Some leaves are black and gleam like a piece of patent leather, others are delicately green and almost transparent, while others again are expressed in pale-toned or dark velvets or silks.

Seasonable Hairdress

Smart styles in hair for Spring and Summer are made exceptionally easy to arrange by the use of the wonderfully adaptable hairpieces made at Simonson's.

The Triplet Switch—really three dainty little switches, is especially convenient and comfortable, for you can wear one or two or all three strands as occasion and comfort require.

The Arlon Transformation, made on its airy, skeleton foundation, is the ideal piece to cover hair that is thin or streaked with gray. The open work, skeleton foundation is a distinctly Simonson feature, allowing freedom to your own hair.

Mail Orders handled with the same attentive courtesy and under the same guarantee of complete satisfaction as if you called personally at our store.

Illustrated booklet, "HAIR MODES," describing several of our fine hairpieces, will be sent if requested on receipt of your visiting card.

Hair Dressing **A. Simonson** Hair Goods
506 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dressing Smartly On Your Income

You can have that individuality, that Parisienne smartness, which you have admired in the toilettes of women with far more means—and you can have twice as many frocks as you usually buy in a season.

The secret is the Maxon Model Gown Shop. We purchase the choicest examples of the world's big fashion designers, after they have been shown on dress forms to illustrate the Parisienne modes.

We sell them for just about one-half what such garments usually cost you elsewhere. If you can wear model sizes this is your opportunity. Come in and see them. You are never urged to buy.

For Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear
Prices Range \$20 to \$75
No Approval Shipments—No Catalogs

MAXON-MODEL-GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48th St., New York

Kimball Organs

For the Church, Home and Theatre

There is just as much difference in the tone of pipe organs as in pianos, violins and other instruments.

The next time you hear fine organ music in a moving picture theatre ask the manager if the organ isn't a Kimball.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Chicago

Established 1857

Eastern Office, 507 Fifth Ave., New York

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Our Only Store
124 Tremont St., Boston

Monette
Importer
628 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Spring Opening

Crowns of Individuality

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Acrostic

The initial letters of the following words, when rightly guessed and arranged, spell the name of a famous Greek orator:

To antagonize. A finished surface. A safe place. A flower. A near relative. Goes into. A proverbial plant. Movement. A careless person. Regularly. Appliance.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to preceding puzzle.—I. Crosswords: 1. Parasol. 2. Addison. 3. Ode. 4. I. 5. Ask. 6. Moose. 7. Connote. Central: Addison.

II. Crosswords:

SUMMARY FILED BY OPPOSITION TO L. D. BRANDEIS

Brief by Counsel Asserts Showing
Against Supreme Court Nominee of Unfair Practices and Violation of Legal Ethics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Counsel for the opposition to confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as an associate justice of the supreme court filed a brief with the Senate judiciary sub-committee Tuesday, asserting they had proved that Mr. Brandeis had violated the canons of professional ethics of the American Bar Association, had made false and misleading statements, had been guilty of duplicity in the performance of his professional duties, had represented interests opposed to the public welfare, and had been guilty of sharp practices.

The sub-committee probably will vote Saturday on its report.

The attorneys who signed the brief which purports to summarize the 1300 pages of testimony heard by the committee were Austin Fox and Kenneth M. Spence of New York.

The professional ethics which they charge Mr. Brandeis of having violated is one which forbids a lawyer in whom confidence has been reposed by a client thereafter accepting employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interest of the client with respect to which the confidence had been reposed.

The attorneys say they proved Mr. Brandeis violated this canon by his conduct in connection with the bankruptcy affairs of James T. Lennox, the Warren case, the United Shoe Machinery Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Gillette Safety Razor Company.

False and misleading statements, or acts of duplicity are asserted to have been proven in the Ballinger-Pinchot hearing, the Boston & Maine merger fight and the New York & New England litigation.

Under the heading of proof as to representing interests opposed to the public welfare and acts of sharp practices, the attorneys refer to Mr. Brandeis' conduct in the five per cent advance rate case of 1913 before the interstate commerce commission, and to his appearing "as registered lobbyist before the Massachusetts Legislature for the liquor interests."

His conduct in the Old Dominion Copper case is criticized by the attorneys, and as "other instances of Mr. Brandeis' sudden and unexpected change of position" they refer to the Consolidated Gas and the price maintenance incident.

If there be doubt as to the standard professional conduct of Mr. Brandeis, the attorneys claim that his nomination should not be confirmed.

They point out that eight former presidents of the American Bar Association have protested against confirmation, and that the only former president who appeared in support of confirmation had known Mr. Brandeis only slightly.

MOTOR BOATS ARE SHIFTED TO STEAM

Despite reported scarcity of coal and the prospect of higher prices on that commodity, it is cheaper to consume that fuel than gasoline for propulsion of motor boats, in the opinion of Capt. Frank Gethro of South Boston. As a result of this, the big gasoline motors used on the Madeline are now being taken out and steam-propelled engines will be installed, making the second motor boat he has shifted to steam.

Gasoline consumption has been a problem for a long time, says Captain Gethro, owner of the Loretta, Madeline and steamer Frances, summer excursion boats in Boston harbor. When the fluid became more expensive and slowly rose in price to its present high figure, Captain Gethro decided to install steam engines and burn coal.

The Madeline will have a compound engine of 125 horsepower, and the boiler will be installed at East Boston. The vessel, of 34 tons, was built at Boothbay Harbor by Irving Reed.

MERCHANTS URGED TO UNLOAD CARS

Members of the special freight relief committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce meet today at the chamber to continue their efforts to persuade merchants and business men to expedite the unloading of freight cars consigned to them. It is their conviction that the local congestion would be very materially reduced if all consignees would cooperate in this respect.

The Boston & Albany railroad moved more than 1000 freight cars eastward from West Albany yesterday. They will be distributed along the system, and it is understood that a good share of them will be brought to Boston. If the situation continues to improve locally a portion of the goods in these cars can be taken care of, but unless consignees keep busy and unload goods promptly the great quantity of incoming freight will be tied up in the receiving yards in Allston.

PROFESSOR TAFT SPEAKS

SALEM, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Salem Teachers' Association Prof. William H. Taft gave a lecture last night in Ames hall on "Our World Relationship." He was the guest of Horatio P. Pierson, president of the school board, over night and this morning left for Boston.

MEETING TO PLAN FOR CHILDREN AT DAIRY EXHIBITION

Men and women from the New England and other eastern states are meeting today and tomorrow at the Parker House to arrange definite plans to handle the thousands of boys and girls expected to attend the national dairy show which will open in Springfield Oct. 13. The purpose of the present meeting is to arrange a special program which will interest the children and to provide a means for their management while at the dairy show. The appropriation by the eastern states exposition for the entertainment of its young guests is \$3000.

About 20 attended today's gatherings held morning and afternoon and it was explained that in connection with the children's day there is to be a display of the boys and girls clubs work, including potatoes, corn, market gardening, poultry, canning, bread making, garment making, as well as farm and other home craft displays.

John A. Scheuerle, secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League and chairman of the special committee in charge of the children, is presiding over the Parker House meetings.

Among those who are to attend the conference are: O. H. Benson, club leader of the United States government; George L. Farley, superintendent of schools of Brockton; Dr. J. M. McCurdy of the Young Men's Christian Association College; A. E. Metzger, superintendent of athletics of the Springfield schools; A. C. Hurd of White River Junction, Vt., of the Young Men's Christian Association boys' work, and these state leaders: Prof. G. A. Morton of Massachusetts, E. L. Ingalls of Vermont, L. S. Carlisle of New Hampshire, C. J. Brundage of Connecticut, R. P. Mitchell of Maine, E. K. Thomas of Rhode Island and F. L. Griffin of New York.

Others who are to attend are Miss Ethel H. Nash of Amherst, Miss Bessie M. Thayer of Burlington, Vt., Miss M. L. Sanborn of New Hampshire, Miss M. E. Sprague of Connecticut and Miss Mary I. Haskell of Maine.

Worcester county is represented by H. D. Hemenway and W. H. F. Meyer, principal of the Framingham normal school. Hampden county by Miss Minnie Price, Robert P. Trask and Fred D. Griggs.

COURT TO RULE ON RESTRICTIONS ON BACK BAY LAND

Whether a part of the Back Bay shall be used exclusively for residential purposes, or may be used to erect business establishments, will depend on the ruling of the full bench of the supreme court, before which arguments were made yesterday on a petition of the Riverbank Improvement Company for leave to register title to two parcels of land free from restrictions.

On May 6, 1890, owners of land on the east side of Commonwealth avenue to its junction with Beacon street and the west side of Essex street, Brookline, made an agreement under which restrictions then in force should continue till 1930.

The restrictions were briefly that no dwelling less than three stories high and costing less than \$15,000 should be erected, and forbade apartment houses, stables, mechanical or manufacturing establishments.

At the time the land on the northerly side of Commonwealth avenue extended to the Charles river, and there were no parallel or intervening streets. Since then Bay State road has been laid out, and a number of streets run at right angles between Commonwealth avenue and Charles River embankment.

The Riverbank Improvement Company, which acquired practically all the land on which the restrictions were originally imposed, claims that the land court, under chapter 112 of the acts of 1915, has power to determine whether the restrictions are enforceable in whole or in part.

The statute empowers the land court to determine whether equitable restrictions are injurious to public interests and if it should find such restrictions are harmful it may register land free from such restrictions.

The remonstrants, who are owners of estates in the streets constructed since the agreement of 1890, contend that the statute relied on by the petitioner is unconstitutional.

MAYFLOWER SOCIETY ELECTION

The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the organization on Mt. Vernon street and elected these officers: The Rev. Frederick B. Allen, governor; Arthur Perry, deputy governor; George Ernest Bowman, secretary; Alvin P. Preston, treasurer; Fred T. Field, historian; William B. H. Dowse, captain; the Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, elder. The annual report showed that 782 descendants of members of the original Plymouth colony are now enrolled in the society. The speakers at the twentieth anniversary celebration at the Hotel Somerset next Tuesday evening are expected to be Governor McCall, Mrs. McCall, Samuel J. Elder and Sherman L. Whipple.

STUDENTS AT STATE HOUSE

One of the largest groups of Boston school children to visit Beacon hill this year spent a couple of hours in the State House this afternoon. The boys and girls came from the George Putnam school of Roxbury under the leadership of Principal H. L. Morse and several teachers. There were 180 in a double line reaching from the door of the executive chamber to the House chamber who were given an opportunity to shake hands with the Governor shortly after 1 o'clock. After that they visited the House and Senate, the state library and the Hall of Flags.

HOUSE INDORSES PREFERENTIAL VOTING PROJECT

Lower Branch of Massachusetts
Legislature Approves Bill to
Give System a Trial in New-
ton Municipal Elections

Preferential voting was given its first indorsement by the present Legislature of Massachusetts yesterday when the House, by an overwhelming voice vote after a short debate, ordered to a third reading the bill for preferential voting at the Newton municipal elections. The measure was given its first reading as a matter of course, following a favorable committee report, but yesterday's second reading constituted a real test of the feeling of the lower branch. So strong was the voice vote for passage to a third reading that the opponents did not ask for a division.

Representative Allen of Newton, speaking for the bill, stated that preferential voting offered a solution for numerous problems in municipal voting and gave promise of better officials, officials who represented the citizens as a whole. It was proposed to try the plan in Newton and if it worked successfully there other cities of the state would undoubtedly accept it as a relief from certain perplexing conditions.

Although no other city of Massachusetts has adopted preferential voting, said Mr. Allen, it is in use in 65 cities of the United States, including Cleveland, Spokane and Denver. In all these places it has operated to make better city government by bringing into public office a higher type of official.

Mr. Burr of Boston spoke against features of the bill. He believed Newton wanted the proposed legislation, but personally he was opposed to a plan of election which could place into office, as the candidate with the highest total of all choices, a man who might stand third or fourth in the "first choice" column.

The House rejected, 53 to 49, a bill to provide that in addition to the reduced fares for public school children no street railway shall charge more than one fare within any one city or town. This bill was originally introduced for the benefit of certain high school pupils of Canton who live outside the one-fare zone of that town.

Mr. McNulty of Boston had recommended to the committee on public service the bill to provide that no one in public office shall act as representative of the civil service commission.

The first bill to be defeated this year on the "enactment" stage was that which provided that no cell in any institution should be occupied by more than one prisoner at a time. By a voice vote the motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried after a debate.

The House refused, 91 to 51, to reconsider its vote of Monday whereby it rejected a bill to permit children and other persons to attend school without being vaccinated.

The bill setting off a part of Blackstone and incorporating it as the town of Millville was enacted without opposition. The bill extending the time for completing the Southern New England railroad was passed to be engrossed without debate.

Concerning the Senate bill that mortgages which cover machinery and other personal property, if such personal property is assessed and taxed in the place where it is located shall be deemed to be mortgages on real estate for purposes of taxation, Mr. Drury of Waltham said that since the defeat of the proportional taxation amendment in the Senate Monday there was no occasion for the passage of the bill and the committee on taxation would be satisfied if it were rejected. The bill was then rejected.

Mr. Ammidon of Cambridge opposed concurrence with the Senate amendment to the bill relating to taxation of foreign corporations doing business in the state and which amendments makes the bill operative in 1917. He thought the corporations should be brought under the law this year. His views were shared by Mr. Stone of Canton and opposed by Mr. Rowley of Brookline, Mr. Mildram of Boston and Mr. Drury of Waltham. On agreeing to the Senate amendment there was a rising vote of 77 yeas to 2 nays.

Mr. Mildram had the rules suspended so that the bill could be sent along without delay.

Mr. Dahlborg of Brockton presented his own petition that the mayor of Brockton may appoint Chester W. Osborne a member of the Brockton police department without a civil service examination. Referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Saunders of Pepperell presented a petition from the school committee and selectmen of Townsend for authority to borrow \$4500 for remodeling Seminary hall. It was referred to the committee on rules.

Eight-Hour Bill Rejected

Defeat of the eight-hours-a-day bill relating to the employment of women and children and rejection of five measures for a more "open" Sunday were features of yesterday's Senate session.

Homestead Bill Favored

Favorable report was made to the House yesterday on the homestead commission's bill for an initial grant of \$50,000 to be used in purchasing land and erecting buildings as homesteads for persons now living in congested city districts. Homesteads may be sold to the occupants but not at a figure less than the cost to the state. The step is an experimental one and the sum to be appropriated is considered nominal, but if the project proves successful the com-

missioners believe the Legislature of future years will make additional provision towards extending the work.

Tax Situation Discussed

The following public statement has been made by House Chairman George P. Drury of the legislative committee on taxation: "The defeat in the Senate of the amendment striking the word 'proportional' from the constitution is the result of one of many attempts that have been made this year to discredit, and thereby defeat, the cause of tax reform by those who, because of their interest in nontaxable securities, are working to defeat the income tax, and all reforms that may affect the market for nontaxables."

"They have sought to defeat the 'proportional' amendment, and, at the same time, to create the impression that it is linked up with the income tax—that the two must stand or fall together. This is ridiculous."

"The income tax bill has been prepared and submitted to the Legislature as a result of the vote of more than three to one by which the people adopted the income tax amendment, thus emphatically declaring themselves in favor of this reform."

"It is made absolutely necessary by the evils of 'tax dodgers' retreats and unequal tax rates set forth by the tax commissioner in his special report of last year."

"To perpetuate these conditions because manufacturers and farmers cannot at once obtain the lower rates on machinery, merchandise and livestock which they desire would be to commit the unnecessary folly of 'cutting off one's nose to spite one's face' and would expose the Legislature to justifiable criticism far more severe than that attending the defeat of the 'proportional' amendment."

"It is still possible, through the constitutional convention, to obtain relief for farmers and manufacturers. Our immediate duty, however, is to protect the citizens of cities and towns with high tax rates by a uniform state-wide tax on the income of securities which will make the refuge of 'tax dodgers' retreats' both unnecessary and unavailing, and will give to each city and town the benefit of the personal taxes of all whose actual residence and real interests are within its borders."

SUPERVISOR POPE'S BILL IS INDORSED

The legislative committee on legal affairs in executive session today voted to report the bill submitted by Frank H. Pope, supervisor of small loans and rejected the Rowley bill and other petitions seeking to abolish the paper charges and reduce the amount of interest a small loan agent may charge on a loan in Massachusetts.

Senator James I. Green of Charlestown, Representatives William J. Foley and John J. Cummings of Boston and William A. Murray of Milford, four Democratic members of the committee, dissented from the majority report on all the loan bills.

The Pope bill provides for the establishment of a standard system of book-keeping in all small loan agencies, a "clearing house" of information in the office of the supervisor of small loans and the employment of an accountant and an additional office force sufficient to meet the needs of the added duties.

The committee also voted to report House bill 300, prohibiting all wage assignments. The report was unanimous.

OLD HARBOR FRONT BILL READMITTED

Representative John L. Monahan of South Boston appeared before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs today and told how Governor Samuel W. McCall came to veto his bill providing for the improvement of the old harbor front in South Boston, which was readmitted in a slightly modified form under a suspension of the rules.

The vote was due to a mistake, according to the representative from South Boston and had nothing to do with the merits of the bill. Governor McCall vetoed the bill, he said, after a talk over the telephone with Mayor James M. Curley of Boston. The mayor at that time, he said, did not know the bill had been altered to meet his objections.

CHILDREN'S BILL THE TOPIC

Deputy Commissioner Herbert C. Parsons of the probation service was before the legislative committee on social welfare today to support the bill on the petition of former Senator Erson B. Barlow for the care of children. It permits overseers of the poor, attendance officers or juvenile probation officers, when they find children growing up in idleness and ignorance to make complaint in the police or district court having jurisdiction and, upon such complaint the children may be committed temporarily to the county training school or such other institution as the judge may determine for observation and report.

TO LAUNCH NANTASKET STEAMER

Miss Betty L. Barnes of Hingham, daughter of Charles B. Barnes, lawyer and director of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, has been chosen sponsor for the new excursion steamer Mary Chilton, now nearing completion at East Boston, it was learned today. The steamer will be launched at noon April 4, from the McKie shipbuilding yard, East Boston. Original plans called for completion of the vessel in New York, the hull only to be built here, but it has now been decided to finish the vessel here, and contracts call for completion July 1. The steamer will have capacity for about 2500 passengers, and measure 215 feet over all, 32.5 feet beam, and 12.5 feet depth.

SCHOOLHOUSE BILL NOT FAVORED

In executive session today the legislative committee on mercantile affairs voted to report "reference to the next General Court" on the bill petitioned for by Fire Prevention Commissioner John A. O'Keefe and members of the Faneuil hall commission, to provide for standardizing schoolhouse building construction. Representatives Harrington of Fall River and Odlin of Lynn dissent from this report.

The committee voted to report a bill petitioned for by Deputy George C. Neal of the state police relative to licenses and permits to keep explosives and inflammable fluids and compounds for private use in a building or structure. The bill is Senate No. 210 and is an amendment to the present law.

"Leave to withdraw" was given to three other bills as follows: House No. 652, providing for fees of sealers of weights and measures; House No. 1538, to prohibit gift enterprises, and House No. 1537, authorizing public warehousemen to sell stored goods for which a storage is overdue at least six months. The present law is one year.

THE BOWERY RETAINS TIME-HONORED NAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bowery will continue to do business under its old name. The board of aldermen Tuesday, without a dissenting voice, dismissed the petition of the Bowery Realty and Business Men's Association to change the name of the old street. No other name was proposed for the old thoroughfare in the petition, and if the business men of the Bowery want a new name for the street, they will have to put in another petition, presenting some name as appropriate as the old one.

AEROPLANES OFFERED GOVERNMENT FOR \$2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To enable the government to accept the two \$10,000 aeroplanes offered by the Aero Club of America for immediate delivery at the Mexican border, there being a law which prevents the government from accepting gifts, the Aero Club has offered to sell the aeroplanes to the government for \$1 each. This offer was made to the secretary of war on Saturday and was made public yesterday.

ODORLESS INDUSTRY BILL PASSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Assembly, by a vote of 85 to 21, passed the Gilroy bill Tuesday, giving the Governor power to revoke the licenses of corporations within or without the state which maintain a nuisance within the state. The bill is aimed at New Jersey corporations responsible for smoke and gas odors which come across the Hudson river to Riverside drive in New York city.

HUMANE SUNDAY IS SET FOR MAY 21

"Be kind to animals" week for 1916 has been set for May 15-20, and "humane" Sunday for May 21, according to Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the American Humane Education Society, both of which held their annual meetings in Boston Tuesday. President Rowley and the chief executive officers of these organizations were reelected. Four new names were added to the board of directors of the M. S. P. C. A., George Lemist Clark of Boston, Clarence B. Denny of Milton, George L. Lewis, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick A. Washburn of Boston. The board of directors of A. H. E. S. was increased by the addition of Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney and Roderick Stebbins of Milton and Mrs. John H. Storer of Boston.

According to the president's report the M. S. P. C. A. watered more than 250,000 horses last summer, distributed thousands of cards relative to the law protecting song and insectivorous birds, crating of poultry, abandoning of cats, trapping of fur-bearing animals and asking special consideration for delivery horses. The total number of Bands of Mercy reached 100,000 late in the year, 4592 new ones having been reported.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE BAZAR

Among the features of the Radcliffe College bazar to be held in Agassiz house, Cambridge, next Saturday afternoon in aid of the alumnae scholarship fund and the students aid committee will be the "distant" table and the Radcliffe table. The former will contain articles contributed by Radcliffe women living far away who are sending things characteristic of their own localities and every article will be the result of their work. Miss Dorothy E. Brewer '12 of Jamaica Plain is planning a unique program for the theater bazaar in connection with the bazar. There will be a one-act play, folk songs, a war sketch and fancy dances by Vincent Club girls. During this program there will be a children's party in Fay house.

LONG-DISTANCE LIGHT INVENTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Invention of a dry-cell electric signal light capable of projecting its rays 150 miles and through comparatively murky atmospheres, was announced Tuesday by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The light was perfected by E. G. Fischer, chief of the survey's instrument bureau, and will be used on surveys in the mountains where the distance between stations frequently is more than 100 miles.

PREPAREDNESS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Special Aid Society of American Preparedness, a meeting was held in Sanders theater, Cambridge, last evening at which the speakers were Brooks Adams '70 and Walton Green. Prof. Barrett Wendell presided. The meeting was attended by a large number of Harvard students and Cambridge residents.

A guarantee

YOU have heard and read more or less about the demoralization of the dye-stuffs and textile markets due to the war in Europe.

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Our clothes are guaranteed to be satisfactory to the wearer; and this guarantee is given without reservation, modification or exception.

Any man who sells our clothes is definitely authorized to extend to any man who buys them, our 'unqualified assurance of satisfaction; which means colors, all-wool fabrics, the quality of other materials, the tailoring, the fit, the value at the price. And the money-back if you are not satisfied.

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Good Clothes Makers

These Guaranteed Suits and Overcoats
Are Sold Exclusively at

The Continental Clothing House

651-657 Washington St., corner Boylston St.

SOUTH STATION IMPROVEMENT

The Boston Terminal Company has a new arrangement for announcing to the public the arrival of all trains over the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads coming from a distance of 20 or more miles, at the South station. The present arrangement of a board at track 1 and another at track 28, upon which is marked the arriving time of through trains, will be eliminated and Manager Wright will substitute for it a new board, 12 feet long by 7 feet wide, which will be put up midway of the station concourse between the entrance from Summer street extension and the east entrance to the waiting room. This centrally located board will show "Information about Inward Trains," and will give the train number, when due, time of arrival, the track and any other special notices.



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CORRELATION OF SPECIAL WORK IN SCHOOLS URGED

Fourth Chapter of Report of Experts on Boston System Points Out Need of Extension in Nearly All Departments

Special activities of the public schools, with a recommendation that they be better correlated, are the topic of the fourth chapter of the report on the special study of the Boston school system by educational experts selected by the finance commission. Proposals for a better grouping are submitted and the need of extension of the work in nearly all the departments is set forth.

Speaking of the departments of industrial arts and household arts the report says:

"Under the present organization little effort is made to correlate related lines of work. This correlation may be obtained by establishing a single department of household and manual arts with a single head who serves in an executive and supervisory capacity.

"A regular instructor should be assigned to the drawing department of the normal school.

"Instead of a four-hour day for teachers of cookery and manual training with two groups of pupils two hours each, substitute a four and a half or five-hour day with three groups of pupils. The possibility of teaching sewing by regular classroom teachers under the direction of supervisors in place of the present scheme might well be considered.

"The cost of hand work could be reduced in the fourth grade by the introduction of additional material and making the course of study in manual arts identical for boys and girls.

"The 8561 pupils enrolled in classes for foreigners in evening and voluntary continuation schools," the report says, "represent only a beginning in the work that should be done. The vigorous advertising campaigns of previous years should be continued and every effort made to arouse the indifferent foreigners to a clear realization of the value of night-school attendance.

"The policy of establishing voluntary continuation schools in cooperation with employers of labor is most commendable.

"The boys and girls compelled to leave school for economic reasons before graduation should be given every opportunity to complete their interrupted education. Due regard for their future as well as the best interests of the city demand a liberal policy with respect to pupils of this character. Every effort should be made to adjust the school hours to their available time. A wide choice of subjects offered should be granted.

"No city has yet devised a better solution of the problem presented by its adult foreigners than the establishment of social centers under control of the school department. In Boston this work is being carried on effectively at a small cost entirely out of proportion to the value of the service rendered.

"Plans for the construction of new buildings and the remodeling of old schools should provide rooms adapted to the special activities desirable for neighborhood work of this kind.

"Unless required for use of evening classes, buildings should be utilized for social center purposes on any night most likely to secure the attendance of the people in the neighborhood.

"A liberal policy should be observed in opening school buildings for local use. The enterprise should be safeguarded by the most careful study and supervision so that undesirable tendencies may be promptly checked."

Establishment of junior high schools as a means of relieving congestion as well as an economic and educational policy and reorganization of the internal administration of the high schools are recommended in the third chapter of the report of the committee of experts. The committee finds the high school buildings in a deplorably overcrowded condition, due to enormous increase in enrollment in the last five years, and no adequate attempt to meet the situation.

"The first outstanding fact with regard to the high and Latin schools of Boston is the recent tremendous increase in secondary school attendance," says the report. "This extraordinary growth of the high school population has naturally caused the schools to outgrow entirely their building accommodations wherever new building or school enlargement was not made to keep pace with the increasing enrollment. The conditions at the Dorchester high school, for example, are probably unparalleled in any other city of Boston's class.

Probably the largest single factor in keeping the high school costs from going any higher than they have gone, has been the rising number of pupils per teacher in the high and Latin schools. Thus perhaps a distinct item of recent school policy has been to offset rising salaries with size of classes. Without doubt this movement should not be permitted to go any further, for it must inevitably lower the efficiency of the secondary school instruction.

"In the superintendent's annual report of December, 1914, it is to be found a brief argument for the intermediate school or junior high school, and a statement that 'intermediate classes' had been introduced into 10 districts. We understand that there are now 20 intermediate or junior high centers for differentiated seventh and eighth grade work. We recommend the extension of this movement by the inclusion of the first high school with the seventh and eighth grades, and by the systematic development of prop-

erly located three-grade junior high schools.

"New buildings for junior high schools were recommended by the superintendent a year ago for congested districts as a means of relieving at one stroke both high school and elementary school overcrowding. In all probability also it will be found advantageous to introduce into at least some of the proposed junior high schools a differentiated line of instruction embracing elementary mechanic arts activities, and into these courses might be incorporated the present prevocational center classes.

"We recommend the general organization of junior high schools not only to extend the advantages of this type of school to all parts of the city, but also to reduce school costs; for salaries in junior high schools, where instruction will be given departmentally to seventh and eighth grade pupils alongside of first year high school pupils, need not be on the high school schedule. Indeed, experience in other cities proves that, if the elementary school salary schedule is not too low, teachers well adapted to junior high school work prefer such assignments, even at the regular elementary salary, especially if promotion to the senior high school is open to them.

"If the three-grade junior high school were systematically developed in Boston, there might arise three varieties of this school: (1) the junior high school within and attached to an elementary school district, and in charge of a sub-master acting under an elementary master; (2) the independent or unattached junior high school in charge of a sub-master reporting directly to an assistant superintendent; (3) the junior high school as part of, or administratively attached to, a senior high school, and in charge of a sub-master acting under a high or Latin school headmaster.

"On the basis of evidence now obtainable the committee regards the duplicate plan as administered in Gary and New York city as a gigantic educational experiment worthy of the most careful study, but as not yet having shown its superiority either in economy or educational worth to the six-three-three plan advocated in this report.

"Data concerning the organization of the high and Latin schools were submitted in the form of various reports from the several head masters. Taken all together, they seem to show that the masters are not equally skillful and economical in school management, and that their assignments of work to their subordinates are widely and unnecessarily uneven.

"Instead of attempting to conduct very small groups as separate classes it would be far more economical, and educationally better for the pupils in many cases, to transfer them to other schools where averaged sized classes in the desired subjects are to be found.

Not only might such schools be required to eliminate very small classes, but the head masters might be asked to teach one or two periods a day and to act as head of one or more of the departments; and indeed such relatively small schools might be required to have but few if any heads of departments except titular heads, and the range of elective studies in these schools might with propriety be greatly restricted as compared with the elections easily and economically handled in the large schools.

"According to the present high school salary schedule Boston appears to be more generous to high school teachers than are other cities of the 550,000 to 750,000 class. The data submitted in the present report suggest that it may not be improper to revise downward the higher salaries of the high and Latin schools' schedule with the exception of the headmasterships of the few schools having the largest pupil membership.

"To the problem of securing for the high schools a proper supply of competent teachers enough attention was devoted to note three points. First, the way ought to be made easy for excellent experienced teachers from the outside to get into the city high school service. Second, good non-resident students ought to be encouraged to enter the normal school; and to this end the tuition should be only about \$100 instead of being placed at the present normal school per capita cost of over \$200. Third, the good of the children and the proper safeguarding of city funds require that tenure of position shall not be so over-secure as to permit teachers to feel they are, when once appointed, in position for life, regardless of the quality of the service they are rendering."

PROFESSOR TAFT SPEAKS TO WOMEN

"There is no inconsistency between the work for national preparedness and the work of the League to Enforce Peace," declared Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University in addressing the women's branch of the National Security League in Ford hall, Boston, today. Herbert Parker, former attorney-general of the commonwealth, was another speaker.

Professor Taft, who is president of the League to Enforce Peace, said the provisions of the league require that each nation which becomes a party to its platform will be prepared to carry out its obligations as a signatory to an agreement to bring military force against any nation in the league which started war without first having its grievances presented to a commission for arbitration and conciliation.

Even if the differences between nations were not settled by the presentation of the matter to such an arbitration board, Professor Taft declared it would at least be of advantage to the other nations in showing them the exact situation and enabling them to form conclusions as to the merits of the case. He made statements showing his strong belief that the international relations of the United States are such that it must recognize the possibility of war, though he very carefully insisted that war was not a probability.

ANTI-SALOONISTS OPPOSE LIQUOR BILL AMENDING

Proposition to Permit Licensing of Transportation Into So-Called Dry Towns Would Nullify Measure, It Is Claimed

Vigorous opposition is to be presented by the temperance leaders of the Massachusetts House to an amendment offered by Representative Rowley of Brookline to the liquor transportation bill, which, if incorporated in the measure, would allow local authorities in "dry" communities to license liquor dealers in other municipalities to transport intoxicants into the "dry" territory.

At present, this form of transportation, through the agency of "saloons on wheels," is done throughout the state without regulation of any sort. The bill is aimed to stop the practice. The Rowley amendment would allow it to continue everywhere that a liquor dealer could prevail on the aldermen or selectmen to grant him the necessary authority.

"The objection to the amendment is obvious," stated Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, today, in announcing that the temperance organizations would oppose Mr. Rowley's proposed change. "It would lead to unlimited graft. Aldermen and selectmen would be approached with bids from the liquor dealers and we know from experience that many would yield to the temptation. The highest bidder or bidders would be given the right to run liquor delivery automobiles, veritable 'saloons on wheels,' into no-license territory, thereby nullifying the vote of the majority against the saloon.

"Furthermore, if boards of aldermen and selectmen were authorized in this particular their election to office would be a subject of particular concern to the liquor dealers and we would have the hand of the traffic thrust further into our local elections.

"An amendment like Mr. Rowley's was offered in the Senate last year, was accepted and then reconsidered and rejected when the senators saw what would be the result."

The amendment of Mr. Rowley was offered late Tuesday when the liquor transportation bill was reached for debate on the question of its third reading and passage to engrossment. Hardly had the amendment been presented when the hour of daily adjournment arrived and the entire subject went over to today's session.

There is another amendment to the bill, offered by the committee on bills in third reading, which, Mr. Davis said, need not be opposed. The committee reported in favor of striking out section three, which provides that the bill shall take effect upon its passage. Under a general law, all bills which do not specify a time of taking effect become operative 30 days after being signed by the Governor. Mr. Davis believed there was no objection to this interval as a matter of fairness to persons who will be affected by the new law.

Debate will probably come on the amendments and bill before today's session is over. There have been two tests over the measure and the temperance leaders believe it will pass the House today. However, there has been active lobbying against the bill by legislative agents representing saloon organizations and provision dealers who hold bottled liquor licenses. The bill has still to go to the Senate.

ADVICES POINT TO TORPEDOING OF THE SUSSEX

(Continued from page one)

case and accurate information as to whether a torpedo or a mine caused the explosion. Momentous consequences may ensue, in the event of it being proved that the ship was torpedoed, the President's letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, Feb. 24, having made quite clear the position of the United States government on this subject, which has been maintained ever since the President's "strict accountability" note was handed to the German ambassador.

It is expected that Ambassador Gerard, in making inquiries, may be able to learn facts which will verify the evidence Lieutenants Smith and Logan of

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the American embassy at Paris are seeking at Boulogne.

The situation was discussed at the meeting of the cabinet and the decision to instruct Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries was the result of the cabinet session. All the evidence the state department has secured thus far was laid before the President's advisers.

The state department received a cablegram from Consul Frost at Queenstown last night, announcing that the British steamer Manchester Engineer had been torpedoed without warning. Two colored American citizens who were aboard were rescued.

GERMANY'S STAND ON CRUISER'S USE OF NEUTRAL FLAG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany's justification of the use of the colors of a neutral nation by her auxiliary cruiser Greif in the naval engagement in the North sea on Feb. 29 is not regarded here as consistent with her previous declarations on the same subject. The Berlin telegram, which was published in this country yesterday, characterized the use of the Norwegian colors as a lawful stratagem.

In a reply last February to a United States note regarding methods of sea warfare, Germany said:

"Great Britain, then, was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags, and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, where-in she was placed by violation of law, must render effective her measures in all circumstances, in order thereby to compel her adversary to adopt methods of warfare corresponding with international law, and so to restore the freedom of the seas, of which Germany at all times is the defender and for which she today is fighting.

"Germany therefore rejoices that the United States has made representations to Great Britain concerning the illegal use of their flag, and expresses the expectation that this procedure will force Great Britain to respect the American flag in the future. In this expectation, commanders of German submarines have been instructed, as already mentioned in the note of Feb. 4, to refrain from violent action against American merchant vessels, so far as these can be recognized."

In a note presented at the state department by Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on Feb. 15, 1915, it was declared that Germany had information that English merchantmen were being armed, preparatory to going out in groups in an effort to sink German submarines by bombs and other weapons. Under such circumstances, it was said, Germany contended that to stop and search a vessel would be out of the question, the only recourse being to fight. It was added that English ships were being dashed across the forbidden area.

In the Frankfurter Zeitung a year ago Dr. Strupp said with regard to the use of neutral flags in time of war: "In any case, Germany must look to her own interest first. The alleged secret order to British vessels to make use of neutral flag was greeted with a storm of comment and it was claimed that England had torn down her flag in terror, and had thereby acknowledged her loss of the supremacy of the seas."

PARSONS, KAN., STARTS CITY POTATO PATCH

PARSONS, Kan.—Parsons is to have a municipal potato patch. W. Loomis, commissioner of streets, at a meeting of the city commission gained permission to plant several vacant lots in potatoes and he already has his men at work plowing the ground, says a Topeka Capital special. He says a potato is better than a weed any day, and is just as easy to care for. He promised the commission that he would raise enough potatoes to feed all the city prisoners next winter.

TAX PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED BEFORE WOMEN

Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia and the Hon. Francis Neilson Are Speakers at Women's City Club Meeting

Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia, lecturer and single tax exponent, declared at the Women's City Club last night that women are facing a new issue today and that the problems now left to men for solution will ultimately be solved by women. Professor Barnes spoke on "Who Owns the Earth?" while the Hon. Francis Neilson, a member of the British Parliament, spoke on "The Single Tax Problem in England."

"Women do the buying today," declared Professor Barnes, "hence women's tastes will determine what is to be the mode in the future. In two decades I believe that we will have new economies in the world which will differ from the present and also interest women.

"No one knows today how much we pay for taxes, for we are taxed on every article we use, whether clothing or food. Instead of being taxed on every commodity a man uses he should be taxed on that part of the earth's surface to which he has a legal right.

"The present system of one man holding land vacant won't do, for he benefits by the buildings of his neighbor, who is taxed for the same, and at the same time increases the value of his idle property. When women have their full share of responsibility in this country these conditions will cease to exist, and when all earth values are socially created we shall have eternal justice."

"In America today," said Mr. Neilson, "you stand relatively just where England stood at the opening of the eighteenth century, and unless something is soon done, you will have worse aspects of feudalism than England experienced at that period."

Mr. Barnes, who is associated with Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia in her work for single tax, gave an interview yesterday on the general problem of publicity for a radical measure as he has seen it through years of association with Mrs. Fels and, before that, with Mr. Fels.

"After all," Mr. Barnes said, "this problem of publicity is one of the greatest. Consider it in connection with a radical measure in which there can be no personal gain, but merely a sincere attempt to do everything one can to change public opinion in the direction of elemental justice.

"Two distinct methods were employed by Mr. Fels and have been continued by Mrs. Fels. One is the doubling of funds locally raised for single tax propaganda work. For a half dozen years such sums raised by communities in the United States, Canada, England, France, South Africa and Australia have been thus doubled through the single tax commission. This has been on the theory that if there was enough local interest in the single tax issue to make people in that community raise money to support it, that it was safe to subsidize the cause in that place. This method will be continued after the war—everything of the sort has been at a standstill there during the war, of course—and it was partly that which took Mrs. Fels to England, whence she returns in a few days.

"A second method which has been used by Mr. and Mrs. Fels in distributing money in support of the single tax work has been taking advantage of political opportunities. When a likely man appeared as candidate for an important office and was favorable to single tax, money has been given to back that candidacy. In one campaign in Oregon, \$70,000 was thus spent and Mrs. Fels largely subsidized the campaign in Missouri in 1912 when single tax was a state issue.

"The results of this backing of political opportunity have on the whole been

extremely unsatisfactory. And these are the reasons: It requires people who have not thought the subject over thoroughly to line up and declare themselves—being prematurely compelled or required, when very much unprepared, to decide, almost any man will declare against such an innovation. A great many in the community have thus become declared opponents before being educated upon the subject; thus they have an attitude which you have created which must be overcome.

"A further serious objection is that any money sent into a community for campaign purposes is subject to all the abuses of money used in political campaigns with resulting jealousies, the creation of unreal leaderships which disturb the balance of public opinion and ultimately annoys every one. The tendency of the commission and Mrs. Fels' own conviction has been increasingly in favor of opportune literature, lectures and discussions and the various forms of recognized publicity.

"A significant fact is that single tax cannot win its adoption as a fiscal measure—it must be a moral issue. The reason for this is that fiscal doubts overcome fiscal advantages. It is the same in the prohibition campaigns. The savings from cost of police courts and jails and charities which are justifiably promised communities if they discontinue the sale of alcohol are answered by statements that business will be ruined, that it will go to the next town where alcohol is sold, and so on. But say to people that we all need the earth and that it must be liberated to give all a fair chance and on that ground you can carry the minds of thoughtful men."

TEMPERANCE PLANK BARRED IN MAINE

BANGOR, Me.—The committee engaged in preparing a draft of the platform to be offered to the Democratic convention today as the basis of the party campaign in this state voted Tuesday night that the resolutions should contain no reference to prohibition, local option or law enforcement. A reorganization of the Maine department of agriculture was recommended. It was understood to be the intention of the committee to refer to the convention committee on resolutions planks indorsing the national administration and its policies and the administration of Gov. Oakley C. Curtis. Reaffirmation of belief in the 54-hour law and a declaration for good roads extension were also expected.

CONGRESS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE

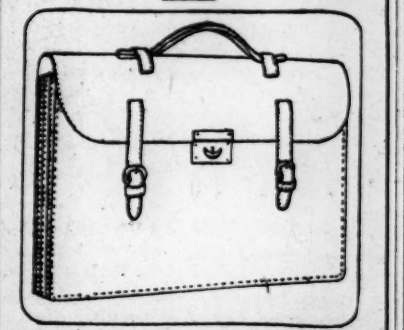
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The executive committee of the eastern freight accumulation conference has adopted a resolution asking Congress to have a committee of the House investigate the embargoes.



What's put into the well comes up in the bucket—what's put into the article comes out in the wear. Inferior articles soon tell their own story.



Engagement Book—(at left) Of antique brown leather, with colored crushed morocco corners, gilt tooling on cover. Fitted with a brass perpetual calendar, removable pad and pencil, marked with days of week at side. Measures: 10 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches over all \$3.00
Library Set—(at right) Colored morocco sheath, with gilt tip; fitted with gilt-handled scissors and paper cutter; 10 inches over all \$3.50



Brief Case—Tan or black hide leather, lock and key: 15 x 10 1/2 inches.
1 pocket size \$7.00
2 pockets \$9.00
3 pockets \$10.50
4 pockets \$12.00
Same style as above, without lock, 50c less.

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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Bet. Temple Pl. and West St.
404 Fifth Ave., 233 Broadway, New York
20 Regent Street, London
4 Dealers Throughout the World

FORMER MANITOBA PREMIER INDICTED

WINNIPEG, Man.—The bills were returned by the grand jury in assizes court Tuesday against Sir Rodmond Roblin, former premier of the province, George R. Caldwell and James H. Howden, members of the Roblin cabinet, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, now being held in Chicago, charging conspiracy to defraud in connection with the erection of the Manitoba Parliament building.



WOMEN are becoming more exacting in regard to their corsets. They are learning more about corsets, and know what they can do and what they shouldn't do.

Therefore, it is fortunate that the invention of the "Self-Help" Wonderlift was no longer delayed.

This remarkable corset fully meets the demands of the woman who wants something different and better in a corset.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE WONDERLIFT INDIVIDUALIZES YOUR FIGURE

Do you catch our meaning?

It is this: Hardly two figures are exactly alike. Consequently very few women can really be fitted exactly in an ordinary stock corset. Nearly, of course, but not perfectly.

The construction of the Wonderlift provides for an adjustment to just suit the particular figure to be fitted. When you have adjusted the semi-elastic bandlet, you have made your figure normal. Probably that same adjustment of the same corset would not exactly suit another figure of the same general type; but a slightly different adjustment would.

Of course, this perfect adjustment produces complete comfort; and it is an impressive fact the very same cause that produces delightful comfort also produces fashion-lines of unsurpassed grace and beauty.

The Wonderlift is truly a "wonder." Every woman may enjoy it, for the models range from extremely slim to super-stout.

Six Models
\$5 and \$10

Don't hurry when you buy your Wonderlift—and most women will wear this corset in due time. Be sure you get the one designed for your figure. Learn how to adjust it correctly.

Most of the better stores can give you the needed advice. If your corsetiere is a graduate of the Nemo Fashion Institute, so much the better.

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

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All that Paris Decries
IN
Evening Gowns Dance Dresses
Costumes Tailleur of cloth or silk
Costume & Sport Blouses
Motor Coats Tourist Coats
Street, Travel & Sports Suits
An Ensemble of Fashions
the like of which, cannot be seen at any other establishment in America

WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

PRESIDENTS ALL AID IN PROGRESS OF WASHINGTON

National Capital Shows Marks
of Chief Magistrates' Interest
in Varied Phases of Its Struc-
tural and Civic Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Illustrating the interest that all of the Presidents of the United States have taken in the development of the capital city, a summary of their recommendations for Washington was given by Theodore W. Noyes, in an address before the Columbia Historical Society recently. The title of his address was "The Presidents and the National Capital." He laid much emphasis on the fact that many of the Presidents since the days of Washington have hoped that a great national university would be established here.

The question of a referendum on matters of particular concern to residents of the district was touched upon when Mr. Noyes quoted from President Johnson's message of 1867, vetoing the Negro suffrage bill, the theory of which had been almost unanimously rejected by the citizens of Washington and Georgetown in a voluntary referendum vote.

The record of presidential recommendations led to the following conclusion by Mr. Noyes of the opportunity of the chief executive to be of helpful service in the development of the national capital.

"This summary of what the Presidents have said and done concerning Washington shows that out of the mouth of the first man of the republic in successive administrations have come in substance at one time or another every representation concerning the nation's obligation toward its capital and concerning neglects or violations of that obligation, and every complaint of grievances unjustly suffered and every petition for their equitable redress, which when voiced by the Washingtonian himself have too often caused him to be denounced as a mercenary and mendacious mendicant.

"The effect of this showing of presidential thought and action should be to shame every statesman, from President down, who either disdainfully neglects or from some petty personal motive is actively hostile to the nation's city. If Washington and Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant could, without stooping and without loss of dignity, interest themselves actively in the concerns of the nation's city, no statesman of today is too great to perform faithfully his obligation under the constitution to legislate thoughtfully, wisely and sympathetically for the unrepresented national capital.

"The ideal President in his relations to the national capital will combine the characteristics of many of his predecessors. He will bless the capital with friendly, helpful acts, like Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Grant. He will cheer and strengthen the capital community by sympathetic words of sound and just doctrine like William Henry Harrison and Andrew Johnson. As a representative of the unrepresented district he will act toward the helpless community on the thought of 'put yourself in his place,' giving full expression within the lines of reason to the views and wishes of the unrepresented community.

"He will ascertain and carry out local sentiment in respect to local affairs on the plan laid down by William Henry Harrison and Andrew Johnson.

"He will be as eager to advance Washington's material and aesthetic development as Taft, as anxious for sociological reforms as Roosevelt.

"He will press the development of Washington as an educational center with the zeal of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Grant and Hayes. He will be as considerate of the Washingtonian's political rights and privileges in harmony with the constitution as Madison, Jackson, William Henry Harrison and Grant.

"Stimulated by the example of the ideal President, the whole nation will follow his wise and patriotic policy of fostering the nation's city. Washingtonians will cease all petty wrangling among themselves, will sacrifice personal prejudices in the public interest and will labor for the city's welfare in harmonious and effective cooperation.

"Americans, both inside and outside of Washington, will stand shoulder to shoulder in patriotic promotion of the national capital.

"The nation will not be so absorbed in the material Washington as to neglect the Washingtonian. Catching the inspiration of the most enlightened of our Presidents, Americans will recognize that it men and not its piles of stone and brick constitute the real city; that even a higher obligation is due to the animate than to the inanimate Washington, to the men of the capital than to its buildings and streets, its parks and mountains.

"These quotations of words of the Presidents point out that there is no nobler task for any public man than to identify himself in some conspicuous way with the upbuilding of the nation's city. The opportunities are not, by any means, exhausted of winning a place in the nation's annals by the side of the great men whom I have quoted. There is room for everyone of us—whether in the White House or in Congress or in the ranks of unofficial Washingtonians—to build for himself a notable and enduring monument as a creator of the newer and greater Washington."

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK DESCRIBED BY MISSIONARY

Letter to Foreign Missions Board
Here Tells of Aid in Trans-
Caucasus by Russians.

Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and one of the chairmen of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, has just received a letter from the Boston office from George F. Gracy, an American board missionary, who was sent to Tiflis, Russia, to aid in distributing relief to the Armenian refugees in the Trans-Caucasus.

Mr. Gracy reached Tiflis, where Dr. F. W. Macallum, another of the board's representatives, had preceded him, in mid-January. After a few days spent in arranging ways and means for distributing goods, and planning for the shipment to them of supplies and further goods under contract, the two men, Messrs. Gracy and Macallum, went to Erivan, Etchmiadzin and the Nova-Bayazide region which they were caring for when the letter was written.

Mr. Gracy says: "One is struck with the kindness and philanthropy of the Russian government. Here in all these regions are numerous refugees who have come from an enemy country, yet the government day by day allows a certain sum per head and contributes large amounts of money for the Armenian orphans. It has also, I understand, begun to reconstruct the towns which had been destroyed but which the Russians now occupy. It is one of the bright things on this trip to see the high ideals that prompt the Russian government in the efforts to succor the needy and at the same time do what is just and right for its own people.

"The Armenians of this region, too, had responded nobly to the claims laid upon them by their suffering people. What they have accomplished is really remarkable and the large amount of money they have given has exceeded all expectation; while the businesslike way in which they have distributed their funds is very commendable."

IMPROVEMENTS FOR CANAL STREET

More than 30 of the business men of Canal street met yesterday afternoon at 164 Canal street and reports showed that the newly organized Canal Street Business Men's Association is already in successful operation. Secretary Joseph F. Sullivan reported that the city had promised to install a new lighting system, to consider repaving the street, and to keep it swept and sprinkled all summer.

Anticipating action by the members of the association, the commissioner of public works had an engineer report on a new lighting system and its probable cost. It was to the effect that if 14 new boulevard lamps were installed on the street the cost of installation would be \$829 and the cost of maintenance would be \$787 in excess of the present cost of lighting the thoroughfare.

Secretary Sullivan said the commissioner stated the street would be cleaned with an automobile sprinkler this summer instead of being flushed with hose. He also gave Mr. Sullivan some information regarding the paving of the street, especially with reference to granite paving, which the association favors. Wood block pavement would cost \$12,300, he stated. The street was paved last in 1899.

ENGLAND TO HOLD GERMAN-OWNED BONDS SEIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Great Britain's reply to an inquiry by the United States regarding the removal of \$12,000,000 in securities from Dutch steamers, on route from Rotterdam to New York and touching at English ports, was transmitted to the state department by Ambassador Page.

In substance it stated that such securities as were of German ownership and were being sent to America to establish a credit here, were held on the ground that they were as much contraband as would be a shipment of an equivalent amount of specie. The German-owned stock has been placed before the prize court for disposition.

HIGHWAY ROUTE FOR MISSISSIPPI
NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a convention held at Brookhaven, Miss., an official route for the Jefferson highway through five counties from Jackson, Miss., to Tylertown, Miss., embracing Hinds, Copiah, Lincoln, Pike and Walthall counties was decided on, says the Times-Picayune.

Ten counties were represented, being as follows: Hinds, Copiah, Lincoln, Amite, Pike, Jeff Davis, Marion, Lawrence, Walthall and Franklin.

NEWARK LIBRARY MAKES AIM TO ENTERTAIN ALL

Museum Administered by the
Public Institution Collects Ob-
jects Out of Which People
Get Enjoyment and Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Newark Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—With the end to showing that things "dry as dust" really have their disadvantages even in the midst of a museum, an interesting statement is issued at the offices of the Committee of One Hundred, of Newark, intended to show that the remarkable popularity of the local public museum among all classes of citizens, results from the popular nature of the collections.

"It is the business of a popular museum," says the statement, "to select, collect, care for and catalogue such objects as the people of the community can best use for enjoyment as well as for instruction. The Newark museum began as a private enterprise, but now is supported out of the taxes chiefly, the common council allowing annual grants."

"The museum has been administered by the librarian of the public library, under the title of director. He employs several persons permanently and others occasionally to do the work of the institution. He is a member of the executive committee and also one of the trustees of the institution, and being a body of men and women interested enough in science, art, industry, or civic betterment to give money to the cause. There are also five members ex-officio, being city officials."

The statement then continues: "The attendance at and the use of a museum depend chiefly upon its administration. No one needs instruction and training to be able to look at things, even at pictures of things. It is true that a bricklayer and a chemist see very different meanings in a collection of minerals, that a class from Vineland and one from Pratt Institute get different impressions from a picture collection. But, in each case, both see some meaning."

"The museum, then, depends for its popularity upon the popular nature of its contents. Some of the collections in the Newark institution represent the interests of donors. The most expensive of them represent the museum ideals of committees of the trustees, while the collections most used represent the purpose of the director who has studied to serve the interests and the needs of the city's people. One of these needs is the great need of all those who labor, to be shown the relation of their day's drudgery to the past and the future and to their fellow workers everywhere."

Another is the great need of the consumer to see value and meaning in what he uses. A third need is that of the manufacturer and dealer to feel that the community honors honest work and appreciates integrity and beauty in products that he makes and distributes. A fourth need is the need of the child to have the book knowledge given him in the schools made intelligible by showing him the things for which the words stand. Lastly the need which links this museum to the library, making one the necessary companion of the other, is the need of all people to have meaning put into much perfunctory reading and to be stimulated by the visual instruction of the museum."

During the past year, it is pointed out, the museum has attracted more than one-fifth of the total population of Newark—a greater percentage of attendance than the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, with its immensely valuable works, attracts in the metropolis.

STUDY BOSTON LIBRARY METHODS

Over 20 students from the school of the New York public library are in Boston to make a two days' study of the principal libraries of this city and suburban towns. Under the guidance of instructors from the school they are visiting such institutions as the Boston public library, the Boston Athenaeum, the Widener library at Harvard, taking notes and learning all they can about modern library methods. This investigation is part of the regular course at the library school. A similar party from the New York state library school in Albany will come to Boston April 7.

HONOR SYSTEM TO BE VOTED ON

Seniors of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been called by their class president, William Farthing, to a special mass meeting in Huntington hall Thursday to discuss the adoption of an honor system for the institute. The seniors will take an informal vote on the proposal at the request of the institute committee which is now considering the plan. If this vote shows much favorable sentiment it is proposed to start a campaign of education on the subject throughout the institute.

READING LIGHTING PLANT TO REDUCE ELECTRICITY PRICE

New Rate for Heating and
Cooking Purposes to Be Three
Cents a Kilowatt Hour

READING, Mass.—Through the municipal town lighting plant, consumers are about to benefit by a reduction in the rate for electricity used for heating and cooking.

The new rate is to be three cents per kilowatt hour. It is now four cents and was originally six. In five years, or a little less, the rate for this class of current has been cut in halves and the charge for current for lighting purposes reduced from 15 cents per kilowatt hour to what is now, including the discount allowed for prompt payment of bills by the fifteenth of the month, a net rate of 9.9 cents per kilowatt hour.

Reading built its light plant in 1894 and in the first few years invested about \$75,000 in the enterprise. Since then successful town management has brought in receipts that have paid running expenses, generally provided for new construction and repairs and paid interest and bond retirements and at the same time enabled the department to make reductions to consumers.

In addition to branching out steadily in the home field the department has extended its activities to the adjoining smaller towns of Wilmington, Lynnfield Center and North Reading. All three are served with both street and house lights by the Reading plant, Lynnfield getting its first current in 1909 and North Reading following in 1910 and 1911.

Manager A. G. Sias said: "We think that municipal lighting has paid Reading. Of course there are some who occasionally talk otherwise, but such are to be found everywhere. We estimate our expenses in our annual budget and the difference between that sum and the estimated income is appropriated by the town. The annual appropriation to enter the tax levy has averaged about \$10,000. The town uses about \$13,000 worth of current annually in its street lighting, which is given free, so the town pays about \$10,000 for street lighting service which would cost at least \$13,000 if furnished by a private corporation."

For 1916, the light department is asking for an appropriation of only \$5000 to enter the tax levy.

MISSIONARY MEETING OPENS

Members of the Woman's Home Missionary Association are holding their thirty-sixth annual meeting today at the Second church, Codman square, Dorchester. This afternoon, following an open parliament, addresses are to be given by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry of New York city Miss Edith Scamman of Saco, Me., and the Rev. A. J. Muste of Newtonville. Committee reports were made this forenoon and there were addresses by Miss Lena Rogers of Cleveland, Miss Margaret E. Henry of Maryville, Tenn., and Mrs. Carl M. Gates of Wellesley Hills. Miss Louise K. Noyes read the secretary's report and Miss Lizzie D. White the treasurer's.

CINCINNATI IS SOLVING ITS NEGRO PROBLEM

Completion of a Y. M. C. A.
Branch Building and Forma-
tion of Negro Conference Reg-
arded as Marks of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from
its Cincinnati Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—That Cincinnati is well on its way toward meeting the problems that confront its large Negro population is indicated in recent advances along this line. The completion of a fine new Y. M. C. A. branch is considered one of the greatest steps on behalf of the Negro ever taken in this city, and the fact that the Council of Social Agencies has given much attention to the formation of a conference of Negro churches and organizations is believed to promise much for the Negroes' future in Cincinnati. In the new Y. M. C. A. a great problem of supplying gathering places for the younger element is met. The possibility of supplying similar advantages for young Negro women now is being considered.

At two recent conferences many phases of the Negro question were taken up—housing, social service, educational and industrial.

The industrial school for Negro students is one of the newer ventures in Cincinnati's effort to aid the Negro. Another attempt to meet these needs is the new Douglas school, one of the finest structures in the city, devoted entirely to Negro children. The school has been made a social center, used for clubs, athletic contests and meetings. Another step in the social service work is the forum conducted by St. Andrew's Episcopal church giving opportunity for Negro people to meet and discuss their problems.

Extension of the activities of a number of Negro institutions has been made. The Home for Colored Girls has broadened its endeavors to aid the Negro. Hills Day Nursery for Colored Children and the Orphan Asylum for Colored Youth. Two small homes for old people are the Crawford's Old Men's Home and the Home for Aged Colored Women. The construction of several groups of model tenements by J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati philanthropist, has gone far toward meeting the housing necessities of Negroes. Further efforts along this line now are being urged.

The new Y. M. C. A. indicates the interest in the Negro situation here. It has cost so far \$115,125. The initial gift of \$25,000 was made by Mrs. Mary M. Emery, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago duplicated that amount. Other large donors were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, William Cooper Proctor, J. G. Schmidlapp, J. N. Gamble, Edward Worthington and D. B. Mescham. The Y. M. C. A. has rooms to accommodate 80 young men, a restaurant seating 40 persons, assembly rooms for 200, gymnasium, running track, outdoor playground, shower baths, social and committee rooms, separate boys' department, and other modern equipment.



Watch for new recipe every
other Wednesday

KNOX MAPLE SPONGE

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine. 1/2 cup hot water.
1 1/2 cups cold water. Whites of 2 eggs.
2 cups brown or maple sugar. 1 cup chopped nut meats.
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Put sugar and hot water in saucepan, bring to boiling point and let boil ten minutes. Pour syrup gradually on soaked gelatine. Cool, and when nearly set, add whites of eggs beaten until stiff, and nut meats. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Serve with custard made of yolks of eggs, sugar, a few grains of salt, milk, and flavoring.

MAPLE Sponge, Maple Cream,
Maple Rice, Maple Jelly,
Maple Ice and Maple Candy are
the recipes that bear proof of the
popularity of Maple Sugar or Syrup
in combination with

KNOX

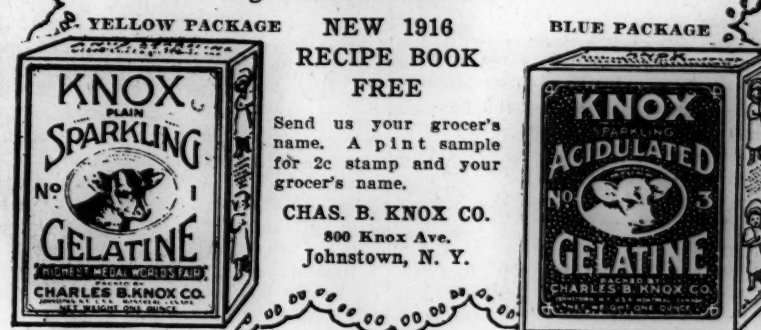
SPARKLING GELATINE

(Granulated)

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ICE CREAMS CANDIES
AND
MAYONNAISE DRESSING

—there is almost no limit to the good things
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book in each package gives recipes or if you
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America's Foremost Specialists



Direct Particular Attention to

The New "Domino" Boot

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In combinations and self colors; white tops with black, brown and patent leather vamps and collars; white fittings; cut extra high; hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels; also self colors, in all white calfskin, gray suede, and ivory, champagne and gray kidskin.

Special 8.50

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

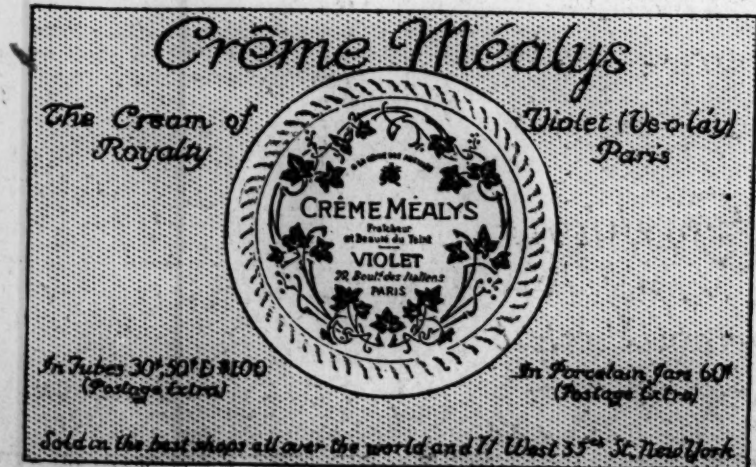
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



Spring Millinery All Abloom

THE NEW HATS are springing up like crocuses and are just as wonderful in coloring and shape. They are as beautiful as spring flowers and, like them, some of the most charming are inexpensively beautiful. They include all the favored shapes, all the varieties of Turbans, a vast array of variants on the Sailor theme, and all the new high crown, mushroom and flower-pot shapes as well. All the pretty straws are shown—hemp, Milans, Leghorns, Milan-hemp, lisere, fancy braids, rough straws in black and all the approved colorings. Trimmed with ribbons, fancies, cockades, flowers, fruits, feathers, wings, novelties of many kinds. Astonishingly good Hats at \$5. An amazingly wide range of attractive styles at about eight dollars. Some that could scarcely be told from imported Hats at \$10 to \$13.50.

Second Floor, Elm Place



A CHINESE QUARTER THAT IS AN OBJECT LESSON



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photographic studies by Sewell, San Francisco)

Typical street scene in San Francisco Chinatown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—On the slope of one of the great hills upon which San Francisco is founded, scarcely a stone's throw from the heart of its shopping and commercial section, is Chinatown, covering an area of about 10 city blocks and containing from 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. Not only is this Chinese quarter, with its pagoda roofs and colorful scenes, an interesting area in the varied life of the city, and not only is it absolutely distinctive among the alien quarters of American cities, but it is also today in itself a city of international and interracial significance and importance. For here are located the headquarters of vast American-oriental commercial interests that extend to every part of the country; here was formed recently a Chinese-American steamship service with resources of many million dollars; from here came the political thought that resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the establishment of the Chinese republic; and from here flow much of the financial and moral support of the movement to uphold the republic against the monarchists.

But this city within a city is not what it was. Like the city and the country within which it lies, and like the parent nation and the Orient from which it sprang, it has in the last few years undergone great changes, and in fact is now in the midst of an even greater metamorphosis. Just what this change is, however, and whether it tends in international and interracial relations and development, cannot be adequately comprehended without some knowledge of the old Chinatown—its historic setting and its own inimitable characteristics.

In the early days of San Francisco, before the desire for gold perverted the architectural taste of the builders of homes and business structures, French

architects built around what is now Portsmouth square buildings of considerable artistic design. Then when sudden wealth demanded more pretentious dwellings, and these modest but pleasing structures were vacated, the Chinese moved in. When the buildings were filled to capacity according to the American standard, the Chinese continued to move into the quarter, for they were masters of the art of space economy and the quarter had become the center for the thousands of Chinese who flocked to the California mines. Upon the well-lined buildings the Chinese suspended balconies at every possible place. Street markets lined the sidewalks. Balconies were painted, lanterns hung, and signs put out. Chinamen continued to move into the quarter. Lean-tos were built in narrow areas. The place swarmed. Thus came Chinatown to San Francisco.

Gradually the quarter became known throughout the United States, and in fact to many of the inter-racially minded the world over, that there was something remarkable about this Cantonese city in the heart of the western American metropolis. Although many saw nothing here but the more or less interesting objects of an alien civilization, and felt little but strange and offensive conglomerate odors—a few discerning persons had vivid impressions of an appealingly picturesque beauty and charm. Then others came to see that this ancient oriental people and civilization, transplanted bodily to, and growing lustily in, the midst of the newest occidental people and civilization, constituted not merely a lesson in aesthetics on an international and inter-racial scale, but a demonstration in ethnology that should have far-reaching and beneficent results in adjusting and harmonizing American-oriental economic and social relations.

The aesthetics of the old Chinatown were at once striking and reserved, vivid and subdued, obvious and elusive. The

weather-beaten, finely-lined buildings, thickly decked with balconies though they were, rested the sense like a breath of harmonious sound. Narrow streets and alleys that would have been somber were enlightened by the animation of a ceaseless business and social street life, by the vivid colors of countless decorations, and by rich and gay displays in shop windows. Then twice a day, before and after school hours, the whole quarter was shot through and through with children, was drenched in the gorgeous colors of their apparel. But whether lovely or unlovely, whether dirty or clean, whether animate or inanimate, the whole place fell naturally and inevitably into pictures. Not one of the myriad nooks and corners but presented its own inimitable picture. The whole quarter seemed made of artistic stuff, so cut and colored that, however manipulated by the exigencies of a constant activity, it could take on only the forms of the picturesque and beautiful.

Slowly but inevitably this expression of the harmony of color and form in the common things of life, even in spite of and in the midst of much that was unworthy and unlovely, came to have its lightening and wholesome effect upon admittedly unaesthetic Americans. At first despised by the Occidental, the Oriental finally won not only respect but also admiration for the products of his thought and hand, and for many of his individual and racial characteristics, until, today, the magnitude of the commercial transactions between the Chinese quarter and nearly all parts of America, in the arts and in the staples of trade, attests the sureness of the foundation he has built in the common thought of the western world.

But how about the tales of an objectionable Chinatown, which the sensational press has been pleased to spread the world over? What about those subterranean passages and habitations, and

that still more subterranean life, that, in voluble proclamation, was the 'stock-in-trade of Chinatown guides? Was there ever such a thing? It were futile now to inquire. But this much should be stated: when in 1906 the curious came to peer down among the ruins into what had been described as mysterious and forbidding catacombs, little or nothing of the kind could be found.

For gaining some idea of the ethnological and sociological effects that this old Chinese quarter has had upon American life and the attitude of Americans toward the Chinese, it will be sufficient to recall the persecutions of the Chinese of this area in its early days by Americans, and to reflect upon the present standing of the Chinese in the commercial and social phases of American life. From Chinatown went out that army of domestics that conquered racial hatred and suspicion and compelled respect for the industry, faithfulness and loyalty that the Chinese character so abundantly reflects. And in the merchants of this quarter Americans have had an object lesson in commercial integrity that has not been equaled in the history of American commercial development.

And it is along these lines of international and inter-racial harmony that the new Chinese quarter is making its influence felt in American and oriental life. The new Chinatown, while not unpicturesque, while still belted with balconies and pagoda-roofed in green and gold, is built on open-plumbing lines, and is, on the whole, exercising a more beneficent influence upon western thought than did the old Chinatown whose passing has been so justly lamented. The new Chinatown is reacting to the best phase of American moral and political thought, and despite the barriers of space is seeing that this idealism has a chance to operate in the political and social consciousness of the fatherland.

it would show that women in politics are just plain citizens, the same as the men are, and interested in whatever may properly concern citizens.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

"Losing" the Bowery

DETROIT FREE PRESS—By what right does the Manhattan Bridge Transit association of New York, or any other organization of bipeds presume to undertake to change the name of that street called the Bowery because Charles Hoyt once wrote a song about it? The Bowery doesn't belong to New York city; it belongs to the nation; it is one of the nation's institutions like Niagara falls or Mammoth cave or "Old Faithful" geyser.

The Bowery lose its historic identity and be called Cooper avenue or Hewitt avenue or Central Broadway or some similarly inane name all because a few business men on the thoroughfare imagine the Hoyt song has hurt its dignity and injured their business? . . . This scheme of altering a name in order to renovate a thoroughfare has been tried in Detroit and it does not work out well. Was Croghan street any more savory because it was renamed Monroe avenue? Did calling Champlain street Lafayette avenue east improve the standing of that highway? . . . On the other hand, what has helped the standing of Gratiot avenue in the community? A change of name? No, the old name remains. It was change of character that saved it.

Women in Political Campaigns

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Republican women of New York state are planning to organize and take an active part in the campaign this fall, giving especial attention to getting out the vote. There is no reason why they shouldn't; nor why the Democratic, Progressive, Socialist and Prohibition women should not do likewise. Incidentally

SOLDIERS HELP MANITOBA SWEEP FOR TEMPERANCE

McDonald Act Is Supported by Nearly 80 Per Cent of the Vote in These Constituencies at Referendum Election

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WINNIPEG, Man.—Witnessing one of the most outstanding triumphs for progress which has been made in the province of Manitoba, the question of prohibition was voted upon by the people March 13, with the result that the province declared itself in favor of the MacDonald temperance act by a sweeping majority of over 2 to 1. In the country the voting was 4 to 1 in favor.

Manitoba is densely populated in several constituencies with peoples from southern Europe, who held the balance of power, and among these North Winnipeg constituency, which is predominantly foreign, shows the remarkable result of a majority against the act of less than 50, out of a total vote of over 5500. In the French constituencies in the province, St. Boniface, which gave the liquor element a majority of 65, was the only French constituency opposed to the act. These two constituencies, situated adjacent to the heart of Winnipeg, were the only ones which did not step in line, but their insignificant majorities clearly declare that they are on the balance, and the temperance forces may be extremely grateful for the significant results they have accomplished in these supposed liquor strongholds.

The strongest factors instrumental in bringing about this reform were the Social Service League and the W. C. T. U. It is a well-known fact that the women are strong upholders of prohibition, and certainly the women of Manitoba worked most effectively toward the carrying out of the reform, although the franchise was not extended to them soon enough to allow their votes to influence the results.

Mrs. Nellie McClung was brought down from Edmonton, and did splendid work by lecturing to large audiences. Percy Hagel also was instrumental in and around Winnipeg as a temperance speaker.

One of the most interesting points about the campaign was the stand taken by the soldiers. The non-temperance workers expected to have the support of the battalions, but the results were contrary to their expectations. Nearly 80 per cent of the soldiers in the soldier constituencies voted for the temperance act.

While the carrying of this act does not completely wipe away intemperance from Manitoba, it does a very great deal, especially when the spirit with which the bill was carried is taken into consideration. Strongest endeavors will be made to see that the conditions are strictly complied with. Moreover, while the importation of liquors is not prohibited, as that is a dominion matter, nevertheless public feeling is so strong in both Alberta and Manitoba that it is confidently expected that in the near future an amendment will be introduced to the dominion house which will allow each province to legislate within its borders against intemperance.

CLUBWOMEN WILL GATHER IN TOPEKA

TOPEKA, Kan.—Club women all over the state are making plans for the annual convention of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Topeka, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10, 11 and 12, says the Capital. The convention promises to be one of the largest in the history of the organization, because of the visit to Kansas of the general federation president, Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, and because of a number of unusual features of entertainment. Governor Capper will be one of the speakers, and a number of other prominent Kansans will be included in the list. Aside from Mrs. Pennybacker, there will be no speakers from outside the state.

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MORE TEACHING IN AGRICULTURE URGED IN CHILE

Plan Is Considered by Sr. Guarcello for Giving Attention to Elementary Instruction in the Government School at Chillan

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
CHILLAN, Chile.—The future of the Agricultural School of Chillan, a government institution, has recently been a subject of considerable discussion. Notwithstanding the excellence of the instruction provided, the school is admittedly accomplishing less than it ought. It had only 55 students last year when, considering the population and territory it serves, it might, one would think, have had several times as many.

Now, development of agricultural education is one of the policies of the new minister of agriculture, Sr. Guarcello, and he had been in office only a brief time when he turned his attention to the school here. He commissioned Justino Sotomayor, director of the arts and crafts school of the metropolis, to come to Chillan and see what was the matter. Particularly, Sr. Sotomayor was instructed to prepare a recommendation as to whether the school's usefulness would not be augmented if it devoted itself to elementary agriculture instead of teaching also the more technical branches of the subject. Sr. Guarcello's thought was that it might be better all around if the Chillan students who desired the higher instruction would go to the central agricultural institute at Santiago for it.

But the idea was not at all popular here. It was taken as a plan to put the Chillan institution on an inferior plane. The education which the school now gives is symmetrical and complete, says one commentator. In addition to the practical studies which are conducted on a farm of 76 cuadras, theoretical instruction is provided by a staff of competent teachers. The school has three principal sections: One for agriculture, including arboriculture and horticulture; one for vine growing, and the third for livestock and other rural industries.

It is regrettable, this writer continues, that the enrollment should be so small. It is regrettable, indeed, that so few Chileans devote themselves to agriculture, the foundation upon which the future greatness of the country must largely rest. To what, then, are these conditions due? They must be attributed in part to government officials and in part to the disrepute in which practical careers are held in this country.

As a country essentially agricultural, we need to give more extension, more vigor and interest, to all that relates favorably to work in the fields. The agricultural schools scattered about the country should be full of students.

The Agricultural School of Chillan has the situation and other qualifications for being a great center of education, this writer concludes. The government should help to make it that, and not reduce it, as seems to be desired, to a standing below that which it now has. It may be added that most of the opinions expressed in the foregoing conform to those which prompted the minister of industry to initiate the investigation. He is eager to minimize, on the one hand, the prejudice against agriculture which exists among many educated Chileans, and, on the other, the apparent reluctance among the farming population to adopt modern methods. He sees a possibility of reaching and converting the latter by establishing elementary schools of agriculture within easy reach of them.

PERU GETS HAT STUFF FROM ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Writing from Lima, Consul-General William W. Handley says: "There is only one manufacturer of women's hats in the Lima district, and this establishment is not large. The concern imports most of the raw material from Italy. The latest available statistics of imports, those for 1913 and 1914, show that a large percentage of this trade is with Italy. The styles in vogue here are European. The year is divided into two seasons—winter and summer. During the former, felt, cloth or velvet hats are worn; during the latter, all wear straw hats. The largest sales are believed to be during the summer season, which lasts from about Dec. 1 to June 1. The hat business is largely in the hands of Italians or firms of Italian origin."

NEW DYE SOURCE REPORTED IN BRAZIL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The newspapers report that a resident of Pirapora, state of Minas Geraes, has discovered a tree called "piuva," which yields an excellent dye for clothing, substituting perfectly for anilines. Many factories, it is said, are planning to use this material, in view of the shortage of the German product.

URUGUAY 8-HOUR DAY OPPOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The national commission of rural promotion has sent a letter to the President, asking that the date for putting into effect the law providing for the eight-hour working day throughout the republic be postponed for six months.

CENTENARY FUND FOR ARGENTINA IS DISTRIBUTED

Provinces and Territories Get Share in Congressional Appropriation for the Celebration

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The national committee which has the supervision of arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of Argentina's independence met recently in this city and apportioned the 2,000,000 pesos voted by Congress for the celebration. According to this distribution, 350,000 pesos will go to Buenos Aires, 200,000 to Tucumán, where the constitutional convention that is to be celebrated was held; 65,000 to each one of the other provinces and 10,000 to each national territory.

The provinces as well as the territories must invest these sums in works of public utility, the plans, cost and other details of which must be submitted to the central committee for approval. Other amounts are earmarked as follows: For miscellaneous expenses, 355,000 pesos; for organizing a general meeting of target shooting societies, 25,000 pesos; for an exposition of the products of the territories, 30,000 pesos; for the American congress of social sciences, to be held under the auspices of the department of justice and public instruction, 25,000 pesos; for the live-stock show to be organized by the Rural Society, 50,000 pesos.

PRESS CLUB ASKS THAT STATUE BE PUT IN POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A letter has been written to the executive committee of the Argentine centennial celebration by D. Ezequiel P. Paz, a member of the Press Club (Círculo de la Prensa) urging that the already finished statue of Vicente Lopez y Planes, author of the Argentine national anthem, be put in place in the course of the centennial ceremonies in July.

The funds for the statue were provided by popular subscription. For some reason, however, the full amount has never been paid to the sculptor, and the completed sculpture remains in his studio. The permanent site for it has been selected, and a pedestal has been built. The letter of Sr. Paz, who, besides being president of the Press Club, is one of the owners of La Prensa, asks the centennial committee to do what it can to have the question between the fund committee and the sculptor adjusted in order that another appropriate patriotic ceremony may be added to the long list already planned.

BRAZIL INTERESTED IN CHILD CONGRESS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Sr. Moncorvo, who has been named to organize the committee, which is to have charge of Brazil's representation in the American child congress, to be held in Argentina in July, recently conferred with the chancellor, Dr. Lauro Müller. Doctor Lauro Müller said he was deeply interested in the congress and would do everything he could to facilitate the committee's work. It was important, he said, that Brazil should be represented creditably.

He promised to confer on the matter with the president of Brazil and the Brazilian minister in Argentina, Dr. Souza Dantas.

CHILEAN FARMERS PLAN COOPERATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
VALPARAISO, Chile.—The farmers of the central, southern and eastern districts of the country have in process of organization a cooperative society which is intended to eliminate certain commercial practices which they consider contrary to their interests. The chief of these is that of selling to foreign markets through middlemen. The profits for the service of buying the farm products in the various cities and towns, and reselling them in the great world markets have enriched a number of private concerns, and the farmers now believe that their cooperative organization can perform the same functions more economically.

PAN-AMERICAN ZONE URGED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
SANTIAGO, Chile.—La Unión publishes an article on American commercial navigation and the war in which it says that an agreement of all the American countries is needed for the purpose of extending the zones of territorial waters and securing the free passage of merchant ships. It says that the present three-mile zone is insufficient, when the range of modern artillery is taken into consideration.

URUGUAY POPULATION ESTIMATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—With the new obligatory inscription lists as a basis, El Día estimates that the population of Uruguay is now approximately 1,800,000, instead of the 1,300,000 generally credited to it.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIES BURN OIL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The shortage of coal is causing a number of industrial plants to install oil burners.

PAN-AMERICAN LIMITS INDORSED IN SALVADOR

President Melendez Approves Proposed Convention to Maintain Present Boundaries of Republic of Western Hemisphere

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his recent address to the Congress of El Salvador, President Melendez of that country strongly indorsed President Wilson's plan for a Pan-American convention to maintain the present boundaries of the American republics, so far as they have been established, and to establish those which have not. Sections of the address have been received by Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, the minister of Salvador in Washington.

"This government," President Melendez said, "sees in the project of the North American government a very laudable and sincere effort for preserving peace among the American nations and eliminating from diplomatic relations many obstacles that impede good harmony among the states and sow lack of confidence and suspicion."

"This transcendent step in the policy of American fraternity that animates the North American government is the firmest foundation upon which the destinies of America could rest. It is a step which would reserve to her the future organization of the world."

"Being profoundly convinced that the tendency of the nationalities to form concentrated and autonomous groups is a characteristic and irresistible tendency of the new times, I believe that the primary necessity of the international organization of the American peoples should be unrestricted and absolute respect for the spontaneous formation of groups which should be constituted with entire freedom and only through the affinities which consolidate and attract the various national elements without obstruction or outside pressure of any kind."

"We, then, the heads of the American states, ought to receive with enthusiasm such noble teachings and to have faith and confidence that the idea that dictates and animates them could not be other than the idea of liberty and justice of the people of Washington and Jefferson, and without which any attempt toward a reconstruction of the system of equity and law in America would result in failure, and would even be against the good purposes sought."

"His Excellency, President Wilson, has submitted to us a draft of a treaty to be subscribed by all of the American republics, in which the contracting parties should solemnly agree to unite in a common and mutual guarantee of the territorial integrity and their political independence under the Republican form of government."

President Melendez then outlines the various other terms of President Wilson's proposal.

"This pact," he adds, "which is desired to establish is very satisfactory and highly significant, because in the future no American power, including the United States, can acquire any territory outside of its legally established borders; this, and nothing else, is the meaning of the stipulation of the common guarantee of the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations subscribing to the treaty."

HOLLAND CONTRACTS FOR CEREAL SHIPPING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A dispatch received by the minister of foreign relations states that a contract for the transportation of cereals has been signed between the government of Holland and shipping interests of that country. The cereals are to be carried, it is said, from Argentina and the United States. A maximum of 15,000 tons a month is provided for. The dispatch says the rates will be 50 per cent lower than those now in force.

The Argentine government is endeavoring to have similar agreements signed in Spain and Italy, which would further help to correct the ship shortage now existing.

URUGUAY ELECTIONS IN JUNE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The constituent elections will be held in June, it is announced, and the National Assembly will be installed in July, probably on the 18th, the anniversary of the proclamation of the constitution of 1830.

NEW YORKER INVENTS "ONE-END" CAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau)
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A "one-end" surface street car that will carry its own gasoline engine for the generation of power to be applied directly to the axle of the car has been invented by Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the New York Railways Company. The car would necessitate loops at the ends of the lines and also turntables at turning back points, but Mr. Hedley figures it would take but 20 seconds to turn a car around. Plans for the installation of this car to replace the Madison street and Avenue C horse car line will be laid before the public service commission in about a fortnight.

DR. SUZZALLO A FELLOW OF MANY LEARNED BODIES

New President of Washington University a Stanford Man and Lately a Columbia Professor

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau)
SEATTLE, Wash.—Dr. Henry Suzzallo, who was inaugurated as president of the University of Washington, March 21, is a western man, a student of educational methods and an educator and educational administrator of many years' experience. He was born in San Jose, Cal., in 1875, and after receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and state normal school in that city, entered Stanford University, from which he was graduated in 1899, in the department of education. In the mean time he had already begun to gain practical training in teaching and administrative duties in schools, having served a part of the year after his graduation from the normal school as a school principal. Upon graduating from Stanford he continued this training and was for a time school principal in California, and during five months in each year in 1903, 1904 and 1907 he served as deputy superintendent of schools in San Francisco. At the same time he had joined the teaching staff of his alma mater, and was an assistant in the department of education at Stanford in 1902-03, an instructor in 1903-05, and an assistant professor in 1905-07. Simultaneously, also, he was devoting a part of his time to lecturing in California state normal schools, being an instructor and lecturer at the San Francisco state normal school in 1902-03 and at the San Jose state normal school in 1905-07.

In 1901, after a part of a year as a school principal, he went to Columbia University, with which his activities have very largely been connected since that time. He received his master's degree there in 1902. In 1903-04, on leave of absence from Stanford, he attended Columbia as a student for another year, and in 1905 he was granted his Ph.D. by Columbia. From 1903 to 1905 he received the benefits of a fellowship and lectureship from Columbia, and in 1907 he left the Stanford faculty to join that of Teachers College at Columbia University, with the title of adjunct professor of elementary education, a position he held until 1909, when he was promoted to the rank of full professor of the philosophy of education. This position he held, becoming a recognized authority on educational sociology, until last fall when he accepted the presidency of the University of Washington. He has been called upon to deliver courses at the summer school sessions of several universities, including Yale and the University of California.

As a public lecturer on educational subjects Dr. Suzzallo has for a number of years enjoyed a wide popularity, and he is the author of a large number of monographs and articles in technical educational magazines along the lines of his special work. Since 1909 he has been the general editor of the Riverside Educational Monographs.

Dr. Suzzallo is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the national council of the National Educational Association, and a member of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, the Society of College Teachers of Education and many similar organizations.

His conception of the state university is that it should take an active share in the welfare of the commonwealth, and be a vital force for progress. It was reported last year that the regents of the University of Washington raised the president's salary from \$6000 to \$10,000, when Dr. Suzzallo accepted the place.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE OBJECTS TO ARMY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That part of the army bill recently introduced in the Senate, exempting from civil service honorably discharged soldiers who have served a certain time, is protested by the National Civil Service Reform League. Disclaiming any intention to disparage the services rendered by American soldiers, the league says "no vacancy in the clerical service of the war department can be filled as a result of civil service examination if there are enlisted men who desire to enter civil service. Never before was there an effort to secure military preference without dignifying it by the requirements of a civil service examination. A close scrutiny of the bill enforces the conclusion that this is a bald attempt to exempt from civil service a large group of clerical positions in the war department. Veteran soldiers are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any civil service examination."

CANADIAN SHELL INQUIRY MUST WAIT WAR'S END

Opposition Charges Set Aside in Accordance With the Settled Policy of the Imperial Government on Similar Investigations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
OTTAWA, Ont.—Methods employed in placing British contracts for war munitions in Canada have been subject to the strongest criticism by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his supporters. While no direct charges involving the Canadian government have been made, it has been stated in Parliament that the commission, appointed by the government to do the business of the British minister of munitions, have been derelict in their duty.

The Hon. William Pugsley, a leading supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, charged that the shell commission had fixed excessive and unreasonable prices for shells and other munitions; that contracts were let without competition, causing excessive expenditure; that the members of the committee had given large orders at excessive prices to firms in which they were interested; that unnecessary delay had been permitted in filling contracts; that an improvident and unwise contract for fuses had been placed in the United States; and all this had been permitted by the minister of militia when he had authority to prevent such irregular methods and acts.

In support of these charges Mr. Pugsley and other members of the opposition gave specific instances where they said that unnecessary delay had been permitted, excessive prices charged, and an unfair distribution of contracts permitted. They also pointed to the dissolution of the shell committee and the substitution of the imperial munitions board under a new chairman as confirmation of their charges. They asked for a committee of Parliament to investigate the work of the shells committee.

Sir Robert Borden stated that the Canadian government had no authority over the shells commission. That it was an imperial body spending imperial money and responsible to the imperial government. The work of the commission had been investigated by two representatives of the Hon. David Lloyd George and their work found satisfactory. The Canadian government communicated with the British minister of munitions and he had refused to sanction, authorize, or permit of any investigation until after the close of the war. This was the policy adopted by the British government after the Crimean war and had been closely followed ever since. Sir Robert stated that there would be a general inquiry into the war by the British government after peace and the work of the shell commission would be subjected to the same scrutiny as any other body having to do with the conduct of the war or the supply of munitions and equipments for the British army.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, dealt in detail with the charges levied against the members of the shell commission and showed that in most cases the information on which the opposition had based their charges was unreliable.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the Canadian government notified the British authorities that Canada was prepared to manufacture war munitions. After considerable correspondence the British government named the Canadian government to name a commission to supervise the work in Canada and allotted an order amounting to a few million dollars. The commission named by the Canadian government for the imperial government was placed under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Bertram. In July, 1915, the Hon. D. A. Thomas, representing the Hon. David Lloyd George, British minister of munitions, came to Canada and investigated the work of the commission. He recommended that now that the experimental stage had passed in the production of munitions and shells in Canada that experts in the work of shell-making be replaced on the board by men of greater business experience. The imperial munitions board was then created with J. W. Flavell as chairman and on it were placed Sir Alexander Bertram and David Carnegie, members of the old commission. It is the work of the first committee that is now being attacked by the opposition in Parliament.

So far there have been placed contracts for munitions in Canada amounting to \$400,000,000, and arrangements have been recently made with the British government for orders amounting to \$100,000,000 to be distributed among the Canadian manufacturers. There are nearly 30 factories employing 130,000 workmen engaged in munition production in Canada. At the beginning of the industry only parts of shells were made in this country but now shells of

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ASK YOUR DEALER



SUFFRAGE MEASURE MEETS MORE DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—By the tactics of Senator Brown, the woman suffrage bill has again been held up. He plans to make a speech against it and to offer an amendment eliminating alien-born women from the privileges it grants, but sentiment here is that the bill will pass with a comfortable majority and without the amendment.

WOMEN GET COLLEGE HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBION, Mich.—Both the valedictorian and salutatorian in the next class to be graduated from Albion College will be women. The valedictorian will be Miss Ethel Biedert and the salutatorian Miss Esther H. Barney. As a speaker Miss Biedert won first honors in a state and inter-state prohibition speaking contest.



A first impression

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JAMAICA ADDS LIBERALLY TO THE WAR FUND

Revenues Have Fallen Off Under Trade Restrictions, But There Has Been No Resort to Further Taxation

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica.—Since the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany, martial law has been in force in Jamaica; but nobody thinks of it, and everybody goes about his business as usual, although the keenest interest is evinced in the gigantic struggle by all classes. The colony, which is the largest and one of the most valuable of the British West India group in the Caribbean sea, has made, and is still making a loyal, patriotic and liberal response to the call of King and country in men and money. It was at first proposed to send only 2000 men to the assistance of the mother land, but that will not satisfy patriotic Jamaica, and so it is now determined to increase the number to 10,000. Already two battalions have gone forward, and another is being prepared to follow shortly, with still more to go. The colony will bear the entire cost, which will amount to at least \$500,000 per annum. This is a big dip into the country's exchequer, which can ill afford it just now. Recruiting is in active progress throughout the country, the governor himself (Sir William Manning), as well as Brigadier General Blackden, the commander of the forces (regular), taking an active part in the campaign. Whilst the men of the masses readily come forward and volunteer for service the same thing cannot be said of the classes. Some difficulty has been experienced in the officering of the contingents, and more than one appeal has been made to the class referred to, to serve as non-commissioned officers.

The first contingent which left Jamaica in December, and had been in training at Seaford camp, England, has just been sent to Alexandria, Egypt, to complete training, and then for service there, to be joined later by the second contingent, which has since arrived at Seaford from here. All the other islands forming the British West Indian archipelago, have contributed their quota in men and money for the defense of the empire. It is believed that Colonel Barham, the officer in command of the British West Indies regiment (the official name given to the combined contingents) will be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He is a very popular officer, and has seen much service.

GEN. GONZALEZ STOPS MEXICO CITY STRIKE

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Energetic measures taken by Gen. Pablo Gonzalez Tuesday averted a threatened general strike of employees and laborers of the Mexico City street railway system. The trouble was instigated by agitators of the Mexican branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. The laborers at the electric plant of the street car company went on strike at 8 o'clock, demanding a 60 per cent wage increase. These strikers urged the conductors and motormen to join them, and many of the latter returned their cars to the barns.

General Gonzalez without delay dispatched troops and gendarmes to protect the electric plants and to force the strikers to resume work, promising an increase in pay in the near future. The agitators were arrested and traffic was resumed later.

MEASURE TO ENFORCE LABOR LAW INDORSED

The legislative committee on labor, in executive session today, amended the strike advertising bill by giving the state board of labor and industry the authority to enforce it. The bill was reported "leave to withdraw" to the Legislature once before, but was reconsidered and recommitted for the purpose of making the change. The law as it has been since last year places authority for its enforcement in the hands of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, which has not the machinery to do the work. The state board of labor and industry has the inspectors and all the other necessary machinery to carry out the provisions of the act.

STUDENTS DINE AT CITY CLUB

More than 80 students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College who reside in Greater Boston dined at the Boston City Club last night. Among the guests and speakers were Dr. Joel Goldthwait '85 of Boston, Elmer D. Howe '81 of Marlboro, a trustee of the college; George F. Melican, recently appointed coach of the football team under the new graduate system of coaching; Harold D. Russell '18 of Worcester, Edward Edwards '14 of Boston and Tyler Rogers '16 of Framingham. George P. Palmer, assistant coach of the football team, was toastmaster.

CORNELL CLUB DINES

Plans for starting the campaign to aid the Cornellian Council alumni fund were discussed last night at a special meeting and dinner of the Cornell Club of New England at the Quincy House. Harold Flack of New York, secretary of the council, outlines the plans that are being carried out. Prof. Dugald Jackson of M. I. T. and Warren Ogden, New England delegate to the meeting of the associated alumni clubs in Detroit March 31, also spoke.

GREAT PILGRIMS PAGEANT URGED BY COMMISSION

(Continued from page one)

societies throughout the country who may desire to avail themselves of the opportunities which the celebration here recommended may afford, of holding their meetings in Plymouth. Such a hall is necessary in order to provide a suitable place for the commemorative exercises on the three hundredth anniversary of the landing in December, and this permanent memorial will properly recognize the importance of the event and the widespread interest in its proper commemoration.

"Third—The commission recommends the restoration of the slope of Burial Hill to its original condition, by the removal of the houses along School and South Russell streets. When this is done, a low retaining wall erected, and the slopes properly graded of that hill which attracts so deeply the visitor to Plymouth, the work of the preservation of those localities most intimately associated with the memory of the early settlers at Plymouth will be practically completed.

"The work in the foregoing recommendations will not involve an expense out of proportion to the result sought, and will not require the removal of any buildings of historic interest or importance. When completed it will restore the conditions and appearance of an earlier day and will meet, in the opinion of the commission, the general approval of all interested in the permanent preservation of these historic localities.

"It is estimated that each year 105,000 persons visit Plymouth, attracted by its historic interest. With additional facilities of communication, it is probable that the number of visitors will largely increase each year. The permanent improvement and preservation of the historic localities herein recommended is the first step to be taken in the general plan for this celebration. The localities named are the first to which the interested visitor to Plymouth will turn, and the improvements herein proposed are, in the opinion of the commission, not only eminently desirable, but necessary for the proper celebration of the event to be commemorated.

"In addition to these recommendations for the permanent marking of historic places the commission further recommends that during the summer of 1920 the landing at Plymouth shall be commemorated by the holding of an historic pageant of such a nature and magnitude as will not only preserve the story of the landing of the Pilgrims and the historic settlement at Plymouth, which is well adapted to a picturesque reproduction, but will also typify and illustrate the steps, not merely of New England's advancement from the small beginnings at Plymouth, but also the progress of the nation as well.

It is believed that such a celebration on the shores of Plymouth bay will not only serve to impress the thousands of visitors who may gather there during the summer months with the true significance and importance of the event, but that it may be reproduced in some form of moving pictures which may long be used to illustrate the history of the country in the public schools of the country and teach the story of the country's history and development in a more instructive and inspiring way than is possible by books alone; that under some such form of celebration the past may seem to live again and the lessons of the Pilgrims' lives and labors be deeply impressed not only upon the present, but upon the future generations.

"The commission desire to note that of all the forms of celebration proposed, this form of a historic pageant has received the most general endorsement.

"The commission has carefully noted that with almost entire unanimity the proposals brought to its attention have presented definite and decided objections to the holding in 1920 of a celebration in the nature of a world's fair or world's exposition, merely or principally commercial and industrial in its character, such as those of recent years in other parts of the country. The commission, however, agrees with many others that some form of an international exposition should be held in 1920 which would bring together and especially emphasize the great achievements in the past 300 years.

"The commission recommends that the commonwealth in conjunction with the other New England states and the nation, should emphasize the importance of the arts by offering adequate prizes for original works dealing especially with the colonial period, in the several fields of artistic creation.

"With these recommendations as to the plan of the celebration the commission concludes its report with the definite recommendation that the Governor be authorized to appoint an unpaid commission as a permanent commission on the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration, and that an initial appropriation of \$50,000 be made for the expenses of such commission, and to enable it to employ the services of such permanent officers and experts as in its opinion are necessary to perfect the plan for the celebration upon the general lines suggested by this commission, all expenditures to be subject to the approval of the Governor and council, and that said commission be directed to report upon the plan, scope and place of such international exposition as has been herein proposed. Such commission should have the necessary authority, not only to employ the expert assistance for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates of cost to carry out the recommendations herein submitted, but should at the same time be authorized to invite the cooperation of the government of the United States, the Legislature of the several states, foreign governments, societies and individuals, to secure the permanent memorials and the proposed celebration."

AIDED FARMING ON IRRIGATED LAND PROPOSED

Government Purchase as in Australian System Is Advocated for Tracts on Orlando, Cal., Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Application of the Australian system of land settlement to the lands watered by the United States reclamation service near Orlando, Glenn county, California, is the subject of a petition to Franklin K. Lane, United States secretary of the interior, by Governor Johnson of California, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions, in the University of California, and others. The Orlando irrigation works provide water for 20,000 acres of land, and a large part of this area is still unsettled. And inasmuch as those who have taken up the land under the present government plan of settlement have encountered many hardships in endeavoring to finance themselves until the land could be made income producing, it is the purpose of those behind the present movement to offer those of small means an opportunity to go back to the soil under conditions favorable to more immediate success.

Under the Australian system of settlement which it is proposed to try with the Orlando lands, which has met with remarkable success in Australia and elsewhere and which is being tried in Canada, the government buys the land at a price fixed by three impartial appraisers. The land is then subdivided into tracts capable of yielding a living to a family, and each of such subdivisions is separately valued, the idea being to make the price to the settler as low as possible and at the same time reimburse the government for its outlay.

The initial payment on lands settled in this way in Australia is 3 per cent of the purchase price, and the remaining payments are made semi-annually over a period of 31 years. Interest on deferred payments is 4½ per cent, and there are amortization payments on the principal of 1½ per cent. In this way the settler pays 6 per cent per annum for his loan and after 12 years receives title to the property.

Under the present system of settlement on the lands of the United States reclamation projects, the government supplies the water and gives the settler 20 years in which to pay for the land. But experience has shown that most of those who take up this land have not sufficient funds with which to prepare the land for the water, make their payments to the government, and pay living expenses during the development period. Under the system that it is hoped to inaugurate in the Orlando project, however, the government levels the land in preparation for the water, and prepares it for planting. In this way about one year's time is saved and the work is done under the most skilled direction. A land classification is made by which the settler may know just what crops may be raised to best advantage on the land that he proposes to buy.

In case the settler wishes to do his own improvement work he may secure a loan from the government to the extent of 60 per cent of the value of the improvements.

Under the present conditions of settlement on the government reclaimed lands in the United States the settler should have from \$5000 to \$10,000 capital, in order to carry the undertaking to a successful conclusion.

BUNKER HILL BOYS' CLUB FUND GAINS

Pledges totaling \$114,632 for the new Bunker Hill Boys' Club building in Charlestown had been secured up to this noon, making it necessary to obtain but \$10,388 more to complete the fund of \$125,000, the goal of the 40 teams who have carried on a campaign for over a week. This announcement was received with cheers by the 300 campaign workers who gathered in Kingsley hall, Ford building, today, for the noon luncheon.

When the workers were assembled it was announced that since yesterday noon the teams had raised \$12,662. Then George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and one of the campaigners, announced that the \$10,000 offered by a manufacturer yesterday with the proviso that the teams secure a like sum by noon today was validated, and he promptly handed a check for this amount to the treasurer. This made the total receipts since Tuesday noon \$22,662.

The highest team total to date is \$8050, having been pledged to the workers of H. G. Leroy's team. This team also was highest for the day, obtaining \$2700 since noon Tuesday.

UPHAMS CORNER MUSIC LECTURE

James Claffy will give a free lecture on "How Music Came to Be What It Is" in the Uphams Corner branch of the Boston public library on the evening of Thursday, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The talk will be illustrated with piano, voice, violin and talking machine.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY BILL

The Massachusetts Senate today refused to reconsider the passage of the bill to make Jan. 1 a legal holiday. As the measure has passed the House it now goes to the Governor.

ENFORCED DRILL OF AMERICAN BOY URGED IN SENATE

(Continued from page one)

colleges and instructors and similar duty. "The unreadiness of the army, as illustrated in the Mexican situation when it took several days to prepare to chase a few bandits, was not the fault of the army," he said, "but the fault of Congress in failing to adequately provide for them."

Senator Hughes of New Jersey raised the question of army rations and said the men are improperly fed.

"From what I have seen they live better than I do in my home," replied Senator Chamberlain.

"The best way to train the young men," said Senator Chamberlain, "is to teach them that with the right of citizenship goes a duty to defend the country—some form of compulsory service—but the country is not ripe for that yet. I venture to say that within five years after a system of compulsory training would be written in our statutes, we could dispense with nearly all our regular army."

"If the country is not ripe, what will ripen it?" asked Senator Chamberlain. "The best way," he reflected, "is to bring up the proposition for discussion on this bill, as I intend to do, to educate the country."

"No man can tell what may happen to our country in 24 hours. Who could have predicted the blowing up of the Maine and the events which in a day made the United States a world power? I am willing to trust our President to work out the Mexican problem, and I know he wants to do it in the best way, but we cannot tell where it is going to lead us. The United States seems more strongly than ever determined to assert the Monroe doctrine and that makes it more than a paper doctrine. Where will that lead us? If it is to be enforced it must be by more than word of mouth."

Senator Gallinger raised the point that the army aeroplanes were of the crudest kind and all agreed that army officers were being trained in defective machines. The fault was with Congress not with the army, Senator Chamberlain insisted.

Answering the pacifist contention that no additional army was needed, Senator Chamberlain called attention to the fact that at the close of the civil war of 1861-65 the army was better than any other force in the world, and was ready to go anywhere, and did talk about going somewhere.

"I venture no prediction," he said, "as to what will happen after this war, but I call attention to this fact."

"I'd rather have militarist sentiment in the country than a sentiment ready to submit to any yoke that may be put on our necks."

Under the Chamberlain bill the authorized peace strength of the regular army would be about 174,789 men, an approximate increase of 75,000 over the present peace strength, and of 40,000 over the total proposed in the House bill. Provision also is made for a federal volunteer force with a maximum strength of 280,000 and a federalized national guard of 280,000 men.

Administration leaders will expedite the passage of the measure as much as possible, and hope that a vote can be reached within a few weeks.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$12,000,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the bill as it passed the House.

The Senate finance committee ordered a favorable report on the proposed substitute for the House free sugar repeal resolution. This substitute, which would extend the present tariff of a cent a pound on sugar until May 1, 1920, was agreed on last night by the Democratic Senate caucus. It probably will be acted on as soon as the army reorganization bill is passed.

ADVERSE REPORT ON SCHOOL BILL

It was voted by the legislative committee on education today to report adversely on the bill authorizing the Boston school committee to discontinue the board of superintendents as a board. Senator Bean and Representative Baldwin of the committee reserved their right to dissent to the adverse report and to support the bill when it came up for debate.

The bill was introduced on petition of former School Committeeman George E. Brock and was aimed to center responsibility in certain directions in the superintendency of schools. When the legislative hearing was given on the bill three members of the school committee of five were said to be opposed to its passage. A member of the legislative committee said today that this divided opinion in the school committee was largely responsible for the adverse action taken by the legislative committee.

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BRISTOL & NORFOLK RAILWAY SEEKS TO ADVANCE ITS FARE

On the petition of the Bristol & Norfolk Street Railway Company asking for permission to increase its fares from 5 to 6 cents, the public service commission gave a hearing today. Decision was reserved.

The road is a single track line 6.318 miles in length, and operates a main line between Stoughton square in Stoughton to the Holbrook depot square in Randolph and a branch line in the summer to Glen Echo park, which is operated by the road.

The main line of the road is divided into two zones with a fare of 5 cents on each zone. Free transfers are furnished in the summer time to the branch line to the park.

In presenting the company's case Attorney Robert L. Ryder told the commission that the road was organized in 1903, and since that time has barely been able to pay the operating and other expenses of the road, and never has paid a dividend.

The opponents of the bill were Cornelius Healy, secretary of the board of selectmen of Stoughton; James E. Riley, an assessor of Stoughton; George W. Pratt, chairman of the board of selectmen of Stoughton, and Jeremiah J. Desmond, chairman of the board of selectmen of Randolph, all of whom contended that if the owners of the road, whose identity Attorney Ryder desired not to disclose, would invest about \$100,000 in new equipment and operate the cars oftener than once an hour except during rush hours, when they are operated twice an hour, the company could make some money.

NEW COAL POCKET ON MYSTIC RIVER

Completion of the new coal pocket in the Mystic river by the Darrow-Mann Company and the arrival of the barge City of Antonio from Newport News with 1811 tons of coal, marks progress in an important development plan for the Mystic valley, it was announced here today.

Within the next few months, three new steamers will be completed for this concern. One will have capacity for 12,000 tons of coal and will be the largest steamer engaged in coal transportation on the coast. The other two will each have a capacity of 9000 tons. A contract for two other vessels for the same firm, has just been awarded. They will be 360 feet long, 55 feet beam and 30.5 feet deep, with capacity for 8500 tons of coal. Contracts were awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J.

The Darrow-Mann Company has purchased steamers Selwyn Eddy and Harvey Brown, on the Great Lakes, each having capacity of 4500 tons. These vessels are at Buffalo where they will be cut in halves to allow passage through canal locks to the St. Lawrence.

SUGAR REACHES NEW HIGH PRICE

Boston grocers generally have advanced the price of sugar to 8 cents a pound today, following the increase announced by sugar refineries yesterday from 7 to 7.10 cents wholesale, which is a new record high price. The price of sugar has advanced with fluctuations for the last six months, as on Oct. 1, 1915, the refineries here quoted the price at 4.95 cents a pound. One of the reasons given by the refineries for this advance is the failure of the beet sugar supply in Germany and Austria.

This year's crop of domestic sugar is said to be larger than last year's and yet not large enough to offset the deficit caused by the failure of the overseas beet sugar supply. In the last five years the lowest price for granulated sugar was reached on April 8, 1914, when it sold for 3.675 cents a pound.

REFUGEES OF POLAND

Polish refugee artists in Paris have recently forwarded to the Friends of Poland, whose little shop is at 601 Boylston street, "under," a number of hand-carved boxes of basswood. These bear the Polish eagle cut into the wood, or in relief in metal, and, in different styles, are suitable for jewelry or other uses on the feminine dressing table. A number of pen trays, also of hand-carved basswood, were made by Brossin Polenska, a woman in the artists colony. K. Klimek is the signature on the water-color cards, which in gay hues represent different types in Poland. All the profits of the shop, which is operated without overhead charges, go for the relief of war sufferers in the homeland.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

METROPOLITAN CO. OF N. Y.
Mon. Apr. 3. BORIS GODUNOFF, Ober, Braslau, Sparkes; Dittus, Rothier, Seguros, Althome, Con. Polacco.
Tues. Apr. 4. BOHEME, Aida, Calatti; Caruso, de Luca, Egurola, Con. Bavanoli.
Wed. Mat. Apr. 5. CARMEN, Farrar, Aida; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Con. Polacco.
Wed. Eve. Apr. 5. TRISTAN, Kurt, Homer; Urie, Braun, Well, Con. Bodansky.
Thurs. Apr. 6. LUCIA, Barrientos; Martinelli, de Luca, Rothier, Con. Bavanoli.
Fri. Apr. 7. AIDA, Rapoldi, Homer; Caruso, Scott, Amato, Con. Bavanoli.
Sat. Mat. Apr. 8. KME, BUTTERFLY, Farrar, Polaris; Bette, Scott, Con. Polacco.
Sat. Eve. Apr. 8. LOHENGRIN, Gadski, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Well, Con. Bodansky.
Fri. Mat. Apr. 21. PARSIFAL, Kurt; Whitehill, Sembach, Braun, Con. Bodansky.
Tickets, \$1 to \$5. Boxes, \$80. Box office, Opera House, and Steiner's, Dir. C. A. Ellis.

JORDAN HALL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 1, at 3

The Extraordinary Violinist

EDDY BROWN

Whose European and New York appearances have been veritable successes.
Tickets \$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

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PIANOS

When any article commands the highest price it is manifestly the best in its line, as otherwise its production could not continue. More money and time are required for the production of a Mason & Hamlin Piano than for any other, and it is, consequently, the highest-priced piano manufactured, yet the increase in its sale has been remarkable, clearly demonstrating its proven superiority.

We invite an investigation on the part of all those who want the best in a piano and the utmost value for their money.

ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

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Distinctiveness

Dress Novelties Which Men Would Buy in London, Brought to New York

NECKTIES which are not to be found in the New York shops; khaki shades in knitted silks at \$1; new patterns in foulards and fancy silks, \$1; regimental stripes, \$1.

SILKS from which four-in-hands or bow-ties will be made to order; the newest Spitalfields patterns and plain shades running the gamut of red and blue and green and lavender; \$2 upward for four-in-hands, \$1.50 for bow-ties; quantity of each shade and pattern limited. Macclesfield silks, \$1 for four-in-hand, 75c for bow-tie.

LIBERTY SILKS to be made up into summer lounging gowns; only enough silk of each pattern for one gown, \$25 to \$50, made up.

SHIRTINGS of madras in 25 patterns, to be made into shirts to measure at \$3.50, \$4 and \$5; silk in a score of patterns, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20; Canton pongees, \$5; silk crepes, \$12.

HANDKERCHIEFS of linen and printed Jap silk, for



the top pocket, \$1; Jap silk, 27 inches square, printed in sporting designs on gray, blue, green, gold and cream grounds, for use as neck muffers on the links or tennis court, \$1.50; quaint bandannas, \$1 and \$1.50 (two sizes).

SWEATER-JACKETS of silk in camel and khaki shades, brushed rough and shaggy on the outside, \$18.

RUGS for steamer or car; the famous Redleaf rugs, colorful, warm, and exceedingly durable, \$20, \$25, \$35.

The Store for Men—Burlington Arcade floor, New Building.

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REAL ESTATE

The Strandway Realty Company have taken over title to the James E. Gaffney property in South Boston, consisting of a group of three and four-story modern frame apartment buildings, situated 131 to 139 Farragut road, corner of 880 to 892 East Sixth street, also corner of 863 East Fifth street, together with some 50,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$40,400, of which the land carries \$27,900. This location commands a fine view of the harbor and Pleasure bay.

Property has been transferred in the South End from Charlotte M. Baker to Roger Blancy, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick dwelling at No. 50 Melrose street, near Ferdinand street. Total assessment is \$4600, including \$2300 carried on the 761 square feet of land.

Another South End estate was purchased by Simon J. Gerroir at No. 78 Compton street, near Village street. This parcel is a three-story octagon brick dwelling, standing on 812 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$4200, land value being \$1800. Lucy A. Norcross estate conveyed the title.

Final papers have this day been placed on record from Eleanor L. Brennan to James Chico, buyer of the three-story brick dwelling at 12 Lawrence street, South End, between Berkeley and Clarendon streets. There is a land area of 798 square feet, valued at \$1600 also made part of the \$4000 assessment.

INVESTMENT IN ALLSTON

George Soire sold to Sarah and Mary F. Gibson the investment property numbered 1414 to 1418 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, consisting of a block of four brick stores. The lot contains 3558 square feet and is assessed on a valuation of \$3200. The building is as yet unassessed. The entire property is valued at about \$20,000. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

JAMAICA PLAIN PROPERTY SOLD

Moses Williams and Ralph B. Williams, trustees, have sold to John Doherty of Jamaica Plain a lot of land on Dunster road, containing 6444 square feet, assessed for \$2200. The buyer intends to erect a two-family house in keeping with the neighborhood. Robert T. Fowler represented the purchaser and the owners were represented by Joseph Balch.

SELLS GRAFTON (N. H.) FARM

Myron A. Nichols has sold his farm situated in Grafton, N. H., on the White Mountain road, containing 50 acres of land, a 7-room bungalow, recently modernized, stable and garage. Royal G. Snow of Merrimack, Mass., takes the title and buys for a summer home, through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

IMPROVEMENT FOR CHARLESTOWN

The United Fruit Company, owners of the old Revere Sugar Company's plant on the Mystic river in Charlestown, have completed plans for the erection of the most modern sugar refinery, which will be a new industry for Boston, in the United States. They are just now receiving estimates on the cost. There are some seven acres of land in this site, on tide water, providing ample room to carry out their intention to produce 1,000,000 barrels of refined sugar annually, and among the buildings to be constructed will be a storehouse with a capacity of 200,000 bags of sugar. It is expected all the improvements contemplated may be finished within a year and a half and kept within the cost of \$2,500,000 including land, docks and buildings.

NEW APARTMENTS IN THE FENS

George L. Knight et al., owners of some 80 feet front of vacant land on Queensberry corner of Jersey streets, in the Fenway, have sold this holding to Joseph F. Rudnick and Frank H. Baer for immediate improvement, as it is the buyers' intention to erect modern apartments. There is a total area of 11,044 square feet, taxed on \$12,200. John C. Kiley was the broker.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

William H. Hardy has taken title from Oscar S. Staples to the frame dwelling property at 342 Geneva avenue, corner of Homes avenue, Dorchester, taxed for \$5750, and \$800 of that amount applies on the 3700 square feet of land. All the papers have gone to record from Eida Heller to Charles Bourneaux, deed coming through John E. Zanetos, in the purchase of three three-story brick apartment houses situated 29 and 31 Quincy street, corner Walden street, Roxbury. The assessed valuation is \$10,000, of which the 2522 square feet of land carries \$1300.

BUILDING PERMITS

Among the permits posted in the office of the building commissioner today were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Cameron st., 46, ward 17; William Duff & Son, W. H. Bearick; frame dwelling. Boylston st., 280, ward 5; E. B. Bailey; alter store and offices.

Hanover st., 282, ward 5; J. Bruno; alter store and tenements.

Purchase st., 255, Federal st., 176A, High st., 25, ward 5; A. W. Perry; lessen, alter store and offices.

West Canton st., 41 to 49, ward 6; M. White; alter stores.

Pleasant st., 133, ward 5; S. Eaton; alter stores and offices.

Endicott st., 63-69, ward 5; Turner Center Dairy Association; alter factory, etc.

Falmouth av., 15, ward 2; Littlefield Trust; alter stores and offices.

WIRELESS NEWS

SS Henry Williams, London for New York, 100 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p. m. Tuesday.

SS Kirkcaldy (Br), New York for Marcellus, passed Nantucket lightship at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah for Boston, 451 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 noon Tuesday.

SS San Juan, San Juan for Boston, 1190 miles south of Nantucket lightship at 8 p. m. Monday.

SS Grecian, Philadelphia for Boston, 32 miles northeast of Overfalls lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Pastores, New York for Havana, 2 miles north of Miami at noon Tuesday.

SHIPPING NEWS

Seventy days from Calcutta, the British steamer Kumerie, Captain Newton, reached port today via the Cape of Good Hope, with a rich cargo of Indian products, including jute, gunnies, curries, and general merchandise. Officers reported seasonable conditions at sea.

The customs launch DREAMER, brought to Boston from Gloucester to act as the collector's boat on neutrality duty, has been thoroughly overhauled by the customs guards in charge while here, and new equipment has been added. The vessel looks like a new craft at moorings at Driscoll's landing, foot of State street, with all woodwork scraped and revarnished, cushions replaced and lifebelts added. Nine guards are assigned to the DREAMER in three shifts, each shift consisting of three men. The DREAMER cruises about the harbor all night on neutrality duty, and it is expected that Edmund Billings, collector of the port will make a personal inspection of the work in a few days.

Fresh fish sold at lower prices today than have prevailed for many weeks, the supply being more plentiful just now. Several trips were brought to the pier today and a few arrivals late Tuesday afternoon held over and sold today. Arrivals: Strs. Long Island 66,200 pounds, East Hampton 86,900, Foam 89,500; schrs. Gertrude De Costa 12,900, Frances S. Grueby 47,700, Eva Avina 100, W. M. Goodspeed 29,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 11,200, Emily Sears 8500, Progress 26,000 and F. P. Willett 2500 flounders. Quotations to wholesale dealers per cwt.: Haddock \$3.64, steak cod \$6.25@7.25, market cod \$3.75@4.75, pollock \$5.00@6.80, large hake \$8, medium hake \$6.25 and cusk \$3.50@4.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester today included the schooner Laverna from Boston with 30,000 pounds fresh cod and the gill netters which had about 25,000 pounds fresh cod. The boats put out again. Captain Hall of the schooner Ralph L. Hall reports being nearly ready to sail for mackerel and will start in a day or two for southern grounds.

Tilfish are being brought to New York in numbers just now, and prices were quoted at 4 1/2 cents per pound to fishermen, slightly lower than previous quotations of several days. Arrivals: Mabel Bryson 900 fish, John Feeney 800, Stranger 1300 and Massasoit 1000.

Longshoremen have nearly completed loading a large cargo on board the Leyland line steamer Novian, which is expected to leave tomorrow for Manchester. The cargo will include 120,000 bushels of wheat, 700 tons of provisions, 200 tons of flour, 3500 barrels of apples, 100 tons of lumber, besides a large general cargo.

Several Bostonians are leaving New York tomorrow on board the United Fruit Company steamer Zacapa for Kingston, Jamaica. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Randall of Cambridge, who intend to visit points of interest in the tropics.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str. Kumerie (Br), Newton, Calcutta.

Str. Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C.

Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str. Herman Winter, Portland.

Tug Albert J. Stone, Nelson, New York.

Two bgs Binghamton, Hawthorne and Troy.

Tug Confidence, Bremen, Lynn, with bg L & M B C C No 8, New York.

Tug Cuba, Bartlett, Fall River.

Tug L. Pillsbury, Swinn, Lynn, towing barge Wisconsin, Philadelphia.

Tug Georges Creek, Anderson, Norfolk, towing barges Nos 23 and 27.

Tug M. E. Lungebach, Partridge, Norfolk, with barge C F Sargent.

Tug Richard F. Young, Hayes, Norfolk, with barges Canisteo and Pococo.

Tug Swatara, Brown, Philadelphia, towing barges Indian Ridge, Mahanoy and Tamahean.

Tug Walter A. Luckenbach, Daly, Norfolk, towing barges Josephus and Solitaire.

Cleared

Str. Esparta, Dobson, Havana and Port Limon.

Str. Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Port Antonio, Kingston; Van Hogendorp, Cienfuegos; Cheltonian, Havre; Tuscania, Glasgow and Liverpool; Minnehaha, London; Henry Williams, London; Lampasas, Mobile and Tampa.

HIGH GASOLINE LEADS TO HUNT FOR SUBSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Automobilists in this vicinity, realizing that the high cost of gasoline curtails the use of both commercial and pleasure cars, are discussing the proposition made by E. S. Foljame of Philadelphia before the Society of Automobile Engineers recently, that prizes be offered in a contest to discover the most efficient device for displacing gasoline with kerosene or some other cheaper substitute.

Mr. Foljame believes that conditions have reached a point where the only solution seems to be the use of a substitute fuel. He points out that the high cost of gasoline has a serious effect on commercial cars, making itself felt in the cost of service rendered by them. "Many merchants," he says, "who have been converted to the motor-driven vehicle are considering the advisability of going back to horses."

NEW NAVAL BASE IN WEST INDIES RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is opposed to government monopoly in manufacture of supplies and equipment for the navy, he told the House naval affairs committee today.

"It would be advantageous for the government to manufacture some things, but not all," he said. "The government should not undertake the manufacture of submarine engines. Developments of the best engines will come from competition between private manufacturers and the government."

The navy gets the "best engineering service in the country," from officers whose salaries are from \$4500 to \$5000 a year, while construction engineers for private companies get \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt urged the establishment of a new naval base in the West Indies, preferably at Culebra, near Porto Rico.

"We are more vulnerable in the West Indies than along the Atlantic seaboard," Roosevelt said. "No enemy navy could base on Europe and attack us. There are only three possible, available enemy bases—Canada, the Bermudas and the West Indies. Newfoundland is too far north and Nova Scotia and Halifax are not good bases. Bermuda belongs to England. Any other enemy would have to turn to the West Indies, and it is up to us to be well prepared there."

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Wednesday:

Army Orders

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, retired with his consent, is assigned to active duty. He will proceed at once to Columbus, N. M., and report to Maj. John F. Madden, quartermaster corps, for duty in charge of war truck company No. 6. Second Lieut. Augustin G. Runn, fourth cavalry, is relieved from the G. H. at Ft. Bayard, N. M., and attached for duty to the eighth cavalry.

Movement of Vessels

Sailed—Brooklyn, Guam for Shanghai; Marietta, Veracruz for Tampico; Nero, San Diego for Guaymas; Pittsburgh, San Francisco for San Diego; Raleigh, Acapulco for Corinto; Tonopah, New London for Block Island.

Arrived—Arethusa, Guantanamo; Cleveland, San Diego; Jupiter, Guantanamo; Pomotoc, Cristobal; Prairie, Guantanamo; Wilmington, Sawtooth.

The fuel ship Proteus will sail from Olongapo about April 3 for the Atlantic coast of the United States via the Panama canal. The fuel ship Nereus will sail from Olongapo about April 20 for the Atlantic coast of the United States via Guam and the Panama canal.

KLAMATH DRAINAGE DISTRICT VOTES BONDS

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—If big strides are not taken toward the reclamation of the 27,500 acres of marsh land in Klamath county bordering on Lower Klamath lake, says the Sacramento Union, it will not be the fault of the Klamath drainage district. The directors of this organization have the support of the other land owners. At a recent election the members of the district voted authority to bond the district for \$100,000 to bring about the drainage. At the last meeting of the directors it was decided that a dredger, to be used in the construction of the dykes, should be purchased.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1916

Conveyed by Steamship—Mails close at Boston P. O. Letters "Other articles"

Stampalia..... Mar. 29, 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece (specially addressed only), via Naples Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Christians and.....

Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....

Specially addressed for Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, Greece, via Genoa.....

Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Spain and Portugal), via Liverpool.....

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria (specially addressed for Russia), via Bergen.....

Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux.....

Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.....

Bergensfjord..... Mar. 31, 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

Canada, Mar. 31, 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

St. Louis..... Mar. 31, 9:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., March 27, April 2 and 3, and 7 a. m. March 27 and 28, April 3 and 4.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Monday at 5 p. m.

Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m., March 27, April 2 and 3, and 7 a. m. March 27 and 28, April 3 and 4.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

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Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Monday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Conveyed by Steamship—Via—Mails closes at Boston P. O.

China, Japan and Korea..... Kamakura Maru, Seattle, Mar. 30, 6 p. m.

Guam and the Philippines..... U. S. transport, San Francisco, Mar. 31, 6 p. m.

Hawaii..... Wilhelmina, San Francisco, Mar. 31, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines..... Nippon Maru, San Francisco, Apr. 3, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Samoa, Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), and specially addressed for New Zealand, Sierra..... San Francisco, Apr. 5, 6 p. m.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia..... Makura, Vancouver, Apr. 7, 6 p. m.

Specially addressed for China, Japan and Korea..... Panama Maru, San Francisco, Apr. 9, 6 p. m.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia except West, which is forwarded via Europe..... Maltal, San Francisco, Apr. 21, 6 p. m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*United States, for Copenhagen..... March 30

*Bergensfjord, for Bergen..... April 1

*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... April 1

*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... April 1

*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow April 1

*Stampalia, for Genoa via Naples April 4

*Finland, for Liverpool..... April 5

*Andania, for London..... April 6

*Oscar II., for Copenhagen..... April 6

*California, for Liverpool-Glasgow April 6

*Espagne, for Bordeaux..... April 8

*New York, for Liverpool..... April 8

*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Edele-Rot. April 8

*Lapland, for Liverpool..... April 12

*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa..... April 15

*Rydham, for Falmouth-Rotterdam April 18

*Baltic, for Liverpool..... April 19

*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen April 19

*Chicago, for Bordeaux..... April 22

*Kristianafjord, for Bergen April 22

*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa..... April 25

*Stockholm, for Gothenburg April 25

*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen April 25

*St. Louis, for Liverpool..... April 29

*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux April 29

*Orduna, for Liverpool..... April 29

Sailings from St. John

Preorian, for Liverpool..... April 15

Metagama, for Liverpool..... April 22

Sicilian, for Liverpool..... April 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Lapland, for New York..... March 29

Preorian, for St. John..... March 31

St. Paul, for New York..... April 1

Baltic, for New York..... April 6

Metagama, for St. John..... April 7

Cameronia, for New York..... April 8

Philadelphia, for New York April 8

Sicilian, for St. John..... April 14

Orduna, for New York April 13

St. Louis, for New York April 15

Adriatic, for New York April 19

New York, for New York April 22

California, for New York April 29

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for St. John April 15

Sailings from Glasgow

Cameronia, for New York April 7

Tuscania, for New York April 21

California, for New York April 28

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rydham, for New York..... March 29

Rotterdam, for New York April 8

Noordam, for New York April 19

Nieuw Amsterdam, for New York April 29

Sailings from Bordeaux

Chicago, for New York April 1

Rochambeau, for New York April 15

Espagne, for New York April 22

La Touraine, for New York April 29

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston April 29

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianafjord, for New York April 5

Bergensfjord, for New York April 29

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York April 4

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederik VIII., for New York March 30

Hellig Olav, for New York April 6

United States, for New York April 29

Oscar II., for New York April 27

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Moana, for Sydney..... March 31

*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu April 5

*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong April 8

*Awa Maru, for Victoria, Tacoma April 10

*Sierra, for Sydney April 11

*Panama Maru, for Yokohama April 14

*Matsonia, for Honolulu April 19

*Shinyo Maru, for Yokohama April 22

Karlmoen, for Batavia (steamer passengers only) April 22

*Lurline, for Honolulu April 25

*Maltal, for Sydney April 26

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Aki Maru, for Yokohama April 4

Hellig Olav, for Yokohama April 6

*Tamba Maru, for Yokohama April 19

*Yokohama Maru, for Yokohama April 28

Sailings from Vancouver

*Makura, for Sydney April 12

Empress of Russia, for Yokohama April 20

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Sado Maru, for Victoria April 4

*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver April 5

*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco April 8

*Hawaii Maru, for Victoria, Tacoma April 10

*Awa Maru, for Victoria April 18

*China, for San Francisco April 18

No need to reduce your figure to meet fashion's decree—our clothes reduce your apparent size.

Lane Bryant combines ready-to-wear convenience with made-to-measure satisfaction.

Stout Figures Extra Sizes

PARIS 17 Rue D'Hauteville. Lane Bryant CHICAGO 17 North State St.

25 West 38th Street (Just West of 5th Avenue) New York

Announce Their Readiness With the Largest and Only Complete Stock Ever Shown of

Ultra-Fashionable Ready-to-Wear Apparel

Spring Modes and Colorings, characterizing youthful lines as well as matronly styles, with trimmings cleverly manipulated to give slender lines for

Extra Size or Stout Figures

Our customers tell us that these garments far surpass, in style, grace, beauty and materials, even those shown elsewhere for the woman of average figure.

Suits... 18.50 to 115.75 Coats... 14.85 to 94.75 Dresses... 11.50 to 187.75
Skirts... 3.50 to 24.75 Waists... .98 to 24.75 Negligees... 1.95 to 29.75

Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Petticoats, Underwear, Corsets.

No matter what your figure or size, Lane Bryant can fit you from stock (35 1-2 to 58 Bust—30 to 49 waist—long or short waisted)

TO CHICAGO CUSTOMERS

In response to many requests, we have opened a beautifully appointed, fully equipped retail branch, Suite 910-912, 9th floor of the

STEVENS BUILDING, 17 NORTH STATE STREET

where we will maintain the same style supremacy, personal attention and moderate prices which have won NATIONAL fame for our New York establishment.

Write to-day to Dept. XV-9 for "MODES" showing photographic illustrations of Spring and Summer Apparel for Stout Figures. (Mail Orders Filled from New York Only.)

COAL DEALERS OPEN CONFERENCE

Two days of business conference between coal dealers began today when the annual meeting and exhibition of the New England Coal Dealers Association convened in Horticulural hall, Boston. The meetings are public and retail merchants in any line of business are invited especially to be present tomorrow at 2:20 p. m. when Robert E. Belt of the federal trade commission at Washington speaks on "The Importance of True Costs," and "The Work of the Trade Commission in Cooperating With Merchants and Manufacturers in Improving Accounting Methods and Business Practices."

The exhibition of machinery, coal-yard and office supplies opened this forenoon under the direction of H. A. Osgood, vice-president. It is called the only exhibit of its kind for coal dealers in New England. This afternoon following reports of officers and committees F. W. Sayward of the Coal Trade Journal speaks. The annual dinner will be held tonight at the American House.

PROHIBITION CLUBS TO MEET IN DEBATE

Representatives of the Young Men's Prohibition Club of Massachusetts and of the State Prohibition Club debate on the subject, "Resolved, That the Liquor Traffic Is Unconstitutional," at state prohibition headquarters, 36 Bromfield street, tonight. The affirmative will be taken by Solon W. Bingham, chairman of the state committee, and Miss Gertrude Mae Swan; the negative by C. Howard Ellinwood and Fred W. Fisher.

William Shaw, last year's Prohibition candidate for Governor, is expected to be one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the Prohibition party, to be held in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, April 6. The other speakers will be Daniel A. Poling, now of Massa-

chusetts, but formerly of Ohio, where he was Prohibition candidate for Governor, and William Sulzer, former Governor of New York.

BIG MOTION PICTURE MERGER IS EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although President Hodgkinson of the Paramount company, one of the companies said to be interested in a motion picture centralization movement, says he knows nothing of the matter, details of a merger by which most of the largest film companies would pool their business interests are being worked out by Benjamin B. Hampton. The Triangle Corporation admits the question is being considered. Other companies said to be interested are the Mutual, V. L. S. E., General and Metro.

SUFFRAGE DELEGATE IS ELECTED

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey of Brookline, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, was elected a delegate to attend the conference in Washington April 8-9 of the national organization and to go into the western field to present the situation of the eastern women to the western women voters, at a meeting of delegates from all parts of the state today at the local headquarters of the union, 388 Boylston street.

Mrs. Evelyn Peverly Coe, state secretary, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Jr., and Miss Alice Parke of California also spoke, and \$200 was raised to help defray expenses of the Washington delegate.

LINER ROTTERDAM WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Holland-American liner Rotterdam, recently the largest ship carrying passengers across the Atlantic, has been withdrawn from service. Officials of the line here believe the move was made because of the dangerous passing. The ship is now in Rotterdam.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

Purchases Thursday, and Friday Will Appear on Bill Rendered May 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Annual March Sale of the season's accumulation of Silk Remnants, consisting of thousands of practical lengths from the wholesale and retail stocks, representing nearly every fashionable weave and color, to be sold at these prices for quick disposal.

SILK REMNANT SALE

Yd. 48c to 95c

Over two thousand feet of space will be devoted exclusively to the sale of this merchandise, on the Second Floor, giving ample facilities for display.

Early Selections Will Be Advantageous

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 lines, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 lines, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more lines, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

REAL ESTATE

Woodbourne In Beautiful Forest Hills. A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO LIVE. Beautiful surroundings, plenty of trees, tennis courts, happy social life; only a few minutes from city proper. Attractive houses at reasonable prices. Brick houses of 6 and 7 rooms. Hollow the stucco houses of 6 and 7 rooms; all modern construction; for sale at reasonable prices. For Rent, \$35; one 6-room half of brick double house, fine exposure; \$25 for one 4-room half of cement house. For Rent—Steam-heated suites, with large sleeping porches. One 4-room, one 5-room, one 6-room suite, \$30 to \$38.

BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO.
508 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
Tel. 10-11, Jan. 2148

For immediate sale, owner leaving town.

Poultry, Squab and Pig Plant.
Two tenement houses, city water, gas, two acres land, 150 fruit trees, two new galvanized houses, 12x36 ft. and 12x14 ft., one 12x50 ft. in construction; new pigery 10x27 ft., shingled, stock and tools; ten minutes to City Hall on Boston, Bridge and Providence car line; a most desirable place for one or two families desiring of making money. For further particulars apply INMAN, Dean St., Taunton, Mass.

Established 1856 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Oxford 162

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WEST ALTON, N. H. overlooking the mountains and LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE. FARM HOUSE and SUMMER BUNGALOW for rent during the season. Also 200 choice lots for sale in same locality, \$150 to \$500.

House overlooking the SWAMPSCOTT BAY. Fine bathing beach a stone's throw away. \$500 the season. SUMMER HOME SPECIALIST. LANTON, 333 Union St., Rm. 203. Tel. 1032, Lynn.

ARLINGTON, 27 Everett St., Near Mass. Ave.—New two-family house, 12 rooms and reception hall, principal rooms and floors of oak, steam heat (American Ideal boilers), Sargent locks, brass water pipes, electricity; a house of quality and durability. OWNER, 5 Essex St., Somerville. Tel. Somerville 2552-M.

REAL ESTATE—INDIANAPOLIS
WE OFFER
6% First Mortgage Loans
based on 36 years' experience in handling INDIANAPOLIS REAL ESTATE FIRE INSURANCE, RENTALS
Correspondence invited
Charles E. Holloway & Son, Inc.
108 Monument Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FOR SALE
Nearly new brick veneer store and apartment building; hot water heat; income over \$300 per month; cost \$35,000; will sell for \$25,000; pays over 12% net on the investment. For particulars write GUY ORR & CO., 506 Leary Building, Seattle, Washington.

HOME FOR SALE
IN WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON
Beautiful location on large lot with shade trees, house of 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot and cold water in bedrooms, laundry in cement basement, furnished, reasonable price. 534 So. Palouse St., Walla Walla, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—MISSOURI
FOR Maplewood, Webster, Kirkwood & St. Louis, Mo. real estate, communicate with D. Helle, 7457 Elm ave., Maplewood, Mo.

OHIO MUNICIPAL PAPER IS AFTER MORE BUYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—An extension of the municipal newspaper idea adopted in this city some time ago now is under way. A campaign is to be started for paid subscribers for the City Bulletin, which has been published weekly by the city to carry city advertising and information concerning municipal affairs. The getting of paid subscribers is necessary in order that the municipal publication may secure the second class postal rates. An application for this privilege, made by the editor, C. E. Dittmer, a few weeks ago, was rejected because the subscription list was not large enough, according to the postal department. Efforts are being made to improve the appearance and contents of the City Bulletin. Recently a new cover was selected and cartoon illustration provided, with several pictures of municipal plants, the plan being to make it of general interest to citizens. The subscription price of the paper, which was fixed by council, is 50 cents a year and it runs in size from 16 to 24 pages.

CELLAR TENEMENT BETTERMENT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—There are two bills in the Legislature, advanced by Senator Cronwell and Assemblyman Marsh, to eliminate dark rooms and cellar dwellings from New York city tenements. One measure provides that the ceiling of basement rooms must be at least four feet six inches above the surface of the ground outside. Men and women living in the settlements favor the bills, and taxpayers' associations and real estate owners oppose them. There are in New York, according to the statement of Allan Dawson, chairman of the New York congestion committee, between 40,000 and 50,000 persons who live in something like 10,000 cellar dwellings. In this respect, he says, New York city is far behind Cleveland, Newark, San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and Boston, which forbid such dwellings.

SUMMER PROPERTY

MARBLEHEAD
Special Sale for 20 days, 4 desirable cottages and lots, also limited number of choice shore lots near beach; restricted strictly call on for information.

MAINE COAST PROPERTY. Land, Cottages, Bungalows, Farms; from York Harbor to Bar Harbor; Frenchman's Bay and vicinity.
EDWARD R. CONNORS CO.,
50 Bromfield St., Boston. Fort Hill 2997.

Summer Hotel for Sale or Lease
Ocean View Hotel at South Harpswell, Maine, situated on high elevation with commanding view of ocean, bays, and White Mountains. The hotel contains 90 sleeping rooms, 2 dining rooms, parlors, etc., 20 acres of shore property. Excellent location for summer school, colony or boarding house. **BENJAMIN THOMPSON, 85 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.**

DUBLIN, N. H. FOR RENT
COTTAGE six master's chambers, two bathrooms, four fireplaces. Rental \$900. Beautiful view of Monadnock Mountain and lake, well furnished, modern plumbing, fine water supply, electricity, and stable for automobiles. **W. REED, Box 5267, Boston, Mass., or GEO. W. GLEASON, Dublin, N. H.**

Islands and Summer Cottages for Sale or Lease. Summer cottage and group of four islands containing about 7 acres with handsome hardwood growth, situated in Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine. Good bathing and boating; unusually well situated for a private summer residence or small hotel. **Benjamin Thompson, 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.**

SUMMER Cottage on Ocean Front, East Penobscot Bay, Me.—Six rooms fully furnished; small barn, 2 acres, amidst pine clad hills; accommodation for cars; steamboat landing; finest sailing; rent \$125 for season. For photos, maps, etc., apply **Owner, 720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.**

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Large, comfortable, airy home with every convenience; beautifully located on 40 acres; garden; stable; accommodation for cars; good roads for motoring and driving. For particulars address **F. L. MERRIAM, Lyons Falls, N. H.**

NEWAYGO LAKES, Mich.—For sale or rent; 8-rm. summer home; completely furnished; beautiful lake; excel. roads from Grand Rapids, C. 20, Monitor, 1313 Gas Building, Chicago.

VERMONT—Refined, completely furnished summer home; barn; on lake, elev. 1900 ft.; miles of unobstructed view; circumstances compel sale; \$1500 complete. **Richardson, Greenwich, Conn.**

CAMP TO LET or for sale; best of condition. 25 miles from Boston on large lake. Address **Y. 98, Monitor office.**

REAL ESTATE—GEORGIA
For Sale, Easy Price
DIXIE PECAN ORCHARD
Near Atlanta, Ga.; five acres six years old, ready to bear. **W. H. FREDERSON, 216 McCombs Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.**

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS
FOR SALE—720-acre farm, black loam, level land; 3 sets of improvements; 2500 bushels of corn; 2500 bushels of soybeans; stock; located near East St. Louis; pays big interest; price \$150,000. **S. L. THOMAS, Washington, Illinois.**

REAL ESTATE—INDIANA
FOR SALE—Gary, Ind., where great steel mills are, new plants going in now, one unimproved lot \$100; reasonable price. Address **OWNER, 1313 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Helvetia
706 Huntington Avenue
15 Minutes from Park Street
Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette, bath with \$20 furnished to \$50 furnished.
Single rooms, furnished, \$3 to \$7 a week. Residents, \$1 a day. References required.
FIRST CLASS CAFE CONNECTED
Everything comfortable and homelike.

Exceptional—Back Porch
overlooking private grounds. Fine suite to let of large sunny rooms, **BROOKLINE**, near Coolidge Corner, on quiet street. Steam heat, hot water, Janitor service. **CHAMBERLIN & WHEELER, INC.,**
1294 Beacon Street, Brookline.
Tel. Brookline 4810.

FOR RENT—To American family, from May 15 to Oct. 1, furnished apartment, 10 rooms; fine view; ref. required; no children. **HERBERT NICHOLS, 219 Commonwealth Ave., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Tel. 860, Roxbury.**

TO SUBLET—Furnished new five-room apt. during July and August; first floor; near Coolidge Corner; references; \$50 per month. Address **O. 76, Monitor Office.**

491 RICH, specialist in heated apartments. Back Bay, Allston, Brookline; auto service; even evenings. **Rox. 4275.**

NOBLE, 1082 COMMONWEALTH AV.
WANTED: Specialist in heated apartments; Allston, Brighton, Brookline. Tel. Brookline 1772; even evenings.

HEMENWAY ST., 39—Suites, one to three rooms, bath and kitchen in excellent location; will furnish. Apply to Janitor.

DESK ROOM TO LET
DESK ROOM TO RENT for the sale of hand-painted cards. **KATE M. HILL, 15 Temple place.**

ROOMS TO LET
ALLSTON—Unusual opportunity: private family; front room; piazza; no obstruction. Tel. Brighton 620, Roxbury.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side rooms; brass beds; bathroom; floor; very reasonable; telephone.

HARBOR VIEW, Winthrop—Furn. rooms, priv., heat, best part town; piazza. Tel. 6133 Win.

HUNTINGTON AV., 215, Suite 3—Near St. James theatre; transient or permanent; elec. light, c. h. water. Tel. E. B. 3357-W.

SOMERVILLE, MASS. Tel. 1449-W. Furnished steam heated room; large closet; next bathroom; pleasant and central location.

THE PILGRIM, 207 Huntington Ave.—Light, airy, beau. furn. rooms, with mod. conv. c. h. located; conv. for strangers; business men desired as permanent guests.

BOARD AND ROOMS
BROOKLINE, 24 Auburn St.—Large room with small connecting room; second floor; also smaller rooms; good table board. Tel. Brookline 2479-M.

SUMMER BOARD
farm; well situated; sleeping porch, piazza and all mod. conv.; married couples preferred; terms reasonable; engagements made early. **LYMAN S. WILKINS, East St., Middleton, Mass.**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
"WALL" MFG. BUSINESS. catering family trade; suitable two active women or man and wife; est'd 3 years; expansion possibilities; sold as going concern, about \$500, including stock. **MRS. R. PETTIT, 1533 Henry St., Berkeley, Cal.**

MANUFACTURERS desiring to increase their sales can obtain the services of successful sales organization to operate in exclusive territory on commission basis; correspondence invited. Address **T. 19, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

USED CARS

Electric Coupes Roadsters

\$300 and UPWARDS

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work

E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent

DETROIT AND MILBURN ELECTRICS

650 Beacon Street, Boston. Back Bay 3230

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, see "Kantleak" Raincoats; \$26 kind for \$3.95; fast seller, good profit; capital not required; we save you time and money by delivering direct to customer. **COMER MFG. CO., 111 Eager St., Dayton, Ohio.**

CUSTOMERS like our hosiery and re-order. We want more customers! and will pay you well to get them! Write for particulars and samples. **TALCA HOSIERY CO., 163 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.**

AGENTS wanted to take orders for engraved door plates in Cleveland and vicinity; excellent line for students in spare time. Reply by letter. **R. G. D., 724 Oberlin Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.**

AGENTS to sell silk petticoats, raincoats and house dresses from factory. **Peirce & Barton Co., Dept. 8, Boston.**

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—In the office of a dry goods commission house an American boy; a good handwriting and high school boy preferred; salary \$5 per week. Address **In own handwriting, Post Office Drawer 2350, Boston, Mass.**

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER capable of keeping corporation accounts. Address **M. 61, Monitor Office.**

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
GENERAL HOUSEMAID: must be good cook and laundress, neat and trustworthy, for lady living alone in Cambridge, Mass.; preferably to go home nights; excellent place for right person. Address **Box 4, 189 Newbury St., Boston.**

WANTED—Strong, capable young woman, fond of children, to do general housework in pleasant home in Reading, \$22 to \$26 monthly. Tel. reading 41-M or write **R. 70, Monitor office.**

WANTED—Capable middle aged lady for a companion to young woman; good home and reasonable compensation. Write **AUGUST HADEL, Cortlandt, N. Y.**

ATTENDANT wanted, speaking good French; references; two children. **MRS. BERNARD, 317 W. 99th St., N. Y. C.**

WANTED—Girl for general housework and laundry; must be experienced. **Mrs. Bernard, 317 W. 99th St., N. Y. C.**

WANTED—Companion for young girl, afternoons only; must have B. A. education. **D. 12, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

WANTED—Nursery governess for 2-yr.-old child; recommendations required. **Mrs. M. S. Slocum, Bronxville, N. Y.**

RELIABLE girl to assist in general housework; not necessarily exp. **MRS. PHILIP FOSTER, 28 Cordelia St., New York.**

WORKING housekeeper to go to Lynn, family of three adults. **MRS. I. G. KILBY, 120 Appleton St., Boston. Tel. B. 5752.**

MAID wanted for general housework on farm; good character. **MRS. J. L. GRABLE, Roseland, N. J.**

ATTENDANT wanted to care for lady at West Point, N. Y. **J. 23, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—Position as cafe, hotel or club manager; have chef and assistants; now have paying cafe in Chicago; need larger cafe; would leave city. **D. 16, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

REFINED young lady (German) seeks position as cook or waitress in restaurant or hotel; references. **LEAH KROGER, 207 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.**

WILL chaperone strangers on shopping or other trips. **Write or phone. MRS. C. L. MILLER, 112 W. 108th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Riverside 2890.**

LADY would like to take complete charge of home and children in ref. fam.; ref. \$40. **Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

COLOR GIRL desires to care for bachelors apart. or morning work. **Mr. Driver, 30 Hall St., Rox. Tel. Rox. 3685-W.**

POSITION wanted by exp. buyer and saleswoman in retail store. Address **MRS. E. M. FILLER, 1114 Hotel, Denver, Colo.**

COLLEGE GRADUATE, teaching exp., desires intermediate work in girls' private school. Address **P. 76, Monitor Office.**

SECRETARIAL position desired by stenographer of excellent ability. **Address, D. 17, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

YOUNG lady desires general office work; 9 years experience; \$10 to start; low prof. **H. 50, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

LAUNDRESS, respectful colored woman; will take washing home. **LOWE, 149 West 51st St., N. Y. C.**

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
INTELLIGENT, ambitious and exp. man wants connection with automobile mfr., accessory or allied lines; 7 yrs. with automobile mfr. at Auburn, Ind. Knows advertising, drafting of form letters and follow-up methods. Keying of ads, thorough knowledge of accounting, collections and traffic. Would make valuable man as buyer's assistant. Highest references. **BUCKLEY, 309 E. Main St., Peru, Indiana.**

BUYER AND MANAGER for HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES, thoroughly experienced in all branches of store work, 15 years of active eastern and Pacific coast experience with best stores; thoroughly grounded in general department furnished. Address **Box C, 515 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**

GENTLEMAN with executive and secretarial experience, familiar with purchasing, publicity and sales organization work, wishes to locate where such qualifications would be useful. Active, energetic, cold good judgment and wide acquaintance. Address **M. 26, Monitor office.**

A COMPETENT BUSINESS MAN with valuable exp. in office, finance and general business management desires connection with reliable firm; would leave Chicago; an opportunity to secure a high grade man. Address **M. 27, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

HIGH GRADE SALESMAN now employed wishes to make a change or would act as representative for Eastern concern on Pacific Coast. Address **Box 82, H. W. Heilman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.**

SALESMAN, retail, would like position with mfr. or wholesale firm that will give outside selling experience. Address **L. 23, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

BOOKKEEPER—Thorough business exp.; 3 yrs. Walton School of Acc't; employed; desires change. **D. 16, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.**

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

MIDDLE-AGED couple would like position as caretakers or superintendents of gentlemen's place; poultry and gardening; perfectly reliable. **J. A. WOODMAN, 27 Hunt ave., Braintree, Mass. Phone 126-W.**

SITUATION INFORMATION.
Have You Found Yourself and your work? If not, we have a plan, price \$1.00, which should help you. **HARRIS-DIBBLE COMPANY, 171 Madison ave., New York.**

ENGINEERS

FRANK D. CHASE
ENGINEER

Peoples Gas Building

CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Location, Design, Construction

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Make Your Own Gowns

McDowell's Patterns for Gowns, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Coats, Simplify Dress-making. They are cut to measure and guaranteed to fit. Crinolene models displayed showing exact style. Price 50c and up.

McDOWELL'S 59 Temple Pl. Room 806

Holland Gown Shop

1315 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner

GOWNS

Ready for Spring Wear at Moderate Prices

Tel. Brookline 4706 M

Göring Ladies' Hatter

6 Park Street, Boston

Over Comley's Flower Shop

Individuality of customers always considered.

Artistic Gowns by an expert designer and individual styles, giving exclusive and individual styles, may be ordered to be designed only, and may be finished at home. Evening gowns a specialty. Prices \$5 and \$6. Miss Belle R. Richardson, 208 Winthrop Rd., Suite 28, Brookline. Tel. Brookline 4907 M.

New York Dressmaker

Desiring to establish a local trade, make make spring and summer dresses for \$6, \$7 and \$8. Tel. 1972-M Brighton for appointment.

FIRST CLASS MILLINER wishes to remodel your last spring hat. Send postal and milliner will **MRS. ESTHER GROSSMAN, 83 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.**

REBUILDING OF GOWNS—All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after this year's fashions. **RAY, 52 St. Stephens St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 5947-M.**

HATTERS

Ladies' and Men's Hats Renovated

Braids reserved. Panamas a specialty. Bring or send your hat in now. Satisfaction assured. Highest grade work. Prices moderate.

BOSTON PANAMA HAT COMPANY
376 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Over the Walk Over Shoe.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

UNDERWOOD, REMINGTON,
L. C. SMITH and All Standard Typewriters \$20 to \$50.

Many large business houses with full knowledge of efficiency and economy buy our good values in rebuilt typewriters. Fully guaranteed. Let us tell you about them. Write or call.

Rebuilt Typewriter Co., 116 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAKES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Telephone 420 Back Bay

Established 1896

242 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER & CO. Now is the time to **PLUMBING** job for contemplated **PLUMBING** job for contemplated

plumbing to be done this summer. May we quote you prices? We can include the reason of 1916 of cost advantages at the complete installation.

473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Ex. 5360-5361 Est. 50 years

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Whitehouse & Bonney

ELECTRICAL WORK

AND LOCKSMITHING

71 DUNDAS STREET, BOSTON
Tel. B. B. 3908-J

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Old established hardware business in thriving up-to-date city of 4000; best location in city; also branch store in neighboring town; will sell at invoice price, or all places. **H. BEEBE, Rochelle, Ill.**

APPLES—One car finest Rome beauties, very highly colored and in excellent condition. Price 50 c. **Yakima, Wash.** Wire or write for particulars as to price to **MARTHA A. PERLIN, 121 11th ave., South, North Yakima, Wash.**

WILL dispose of a brand new Argo electric roadster; complete with fiffy, curtains, tools and the chassis; any reasonable price accepted. **J. A. WIGGLES, 728 S. 10th St., Saginaw, Mich.**

FOR SALE—Stock baby grand piano. Call 122 W. 42nd St., Brooklyn, any afternoon between three and four.

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RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

TROY, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Every Woman's Shop
MISS M. McCUSKER
Corsets Accessories
Specialties
Room 1, Harmony Hall
Building
TROY, N. Y.

GEISER'S
The Personal Service Shop

FOR Waists
Undergarments
Corsets
MISS A. GEISER
207 Broadway, TROY, N. Y.
W. P. HERBERT & CO.
210 to 212 Broadway
Women's and Misses' Apparel

MILLINERY

MUEHLFELDERS

Broadway and Third Street
Exclusiveness in Millinery
AT
Popular Prices

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

J. Crawford Green & Son
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY
and
INTERIOR FINISH
265 River St., Troy, New York

H. S. DICKSON, 267 RIVER STREET
Wall Paper Decorating
Wood Mantels, Fireplaces
Tile and Marble Work
H. KREISS & SON
COAL—ALSO WOOD
Phone Troy 1031 Office 167-169 4th St.

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Envelopes Letterheads
1000 WHITE COMMERCIAL
ENVELOPES, (Printed)
1000 LETTERHEADS (8x11)
BOND PAPER, (Printed)
Century Printing Company
Printing of Every Description
WATERVLIET, N. Y.

GROCERIES

THE GROCERY STORE, 103 4th Ave. N.
Under new management, is prepared to cur-
rent choice groceries with prompt service at
reasonable prices. Call for Catalogue.
JOSEPHINE DIEHL, Prop. Tel. N. 788-2

TABLE SUPPLIES

GEORGE B. SMITH SON, INC.
Meats and Vegetables
289 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

FOODS FISH CO.

SEA FOODS AND VEGETABLES
347 River St.

NEWS DEALERS

The Christian Science Monitor may be
purchased, or delivered at your residence
daily from the following news stands:
HARTNETT, 307 Broadway; WENDS, 129
Fifth Ave. N.

PLUMBING

CHARLES WILLS & SON CO.—Plum-
bing, heating, gas and electric lighting; glass
and nickel towel bars, showers, domes and
portables. 249 River St., Troy, N. Y. Tel. 3090.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

ANSON R. THOMPSON
Manufacturer of
PAINT SPECIALTIES, Paints, Oils, Glass,
Artists' Materials. 387 River St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

C. M. BUTLER
GENTS FURNISHING
Corner 5th Avenue and Fulton Street

INSURANCE

KENNEDY SHERIDAN
GENERAL INSURANCE
11 First Street, Troy, N. Y.

CARDS

DISTINCTIVE CARD SHOP. Box of 24
special enclosure cards for 25 cents. MRS.
ANDREWS, 33 Fourth St.

ART SHOPS

M. L. GEISER, 217 BROADWAY
FRAMES PICTURES
ART NOVELTIES

TROY, N. Y.

Advertisements from the Capitol
District may be sent to W. H.
DODD, 300 State Bank Bldg., Troy,
N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Separate Skirts

are smart and
much in vogue.
WHITE in lin-
en, gabardine
and pique,

\$3.75
to
\$11.50

STRIPED
LINENS in
blue and white,
pink and white,
green and white,
black and white,
tan and green,

\$9.75

Washable Kid Gloves

in white, tan, oyster and cham-
pagne, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.

Mail orders carefully filled in
our special order department.
The women of the Capitol District
and others passing thru our gates
are invited to visit.

OUR FIVE SPECIALTY STORES
472 to 478 Broadway

WOMEN'S WEARABLES
FOOTWEAR ORIENTAL RUGS

Cottrell & Leonard

ALBANY, N. Y.

Purchase silks, woolsens and cotton
dress fabrics at special prices. ALCOCK
& HEWETT, Albany's Upholstery Silk
& Dress Goods Shop, 15-17 N. Pearl St.,
over Kresge's 6c & 10c Store.

CORSET SHOP—We specialize in correct
fitting Corsets \$1 to \$15. JENNIE B.
KING, Main 3815, upstairs, 15-17 N. Pearl St.

MILLINERY

D. HALL TAYLOR
Millinery Parlor
128 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and
fairness and
quality com-
bined with
common sense
prices have
given this
Man-and-Boy
Clothing Store
its high standing
in St. Louis

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

CLEANING AND DYEING

Clean Up! When Things Look Black
"PHONE CHAPMAN"

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing

5904
Delmar Ave.
3100-12
Arenal St.
ST. LOUIS

CLEANING AND PRESSING

West End Cleaning & Pressing Co.
5005 Delmar Avenue
HENRY W. MEYER, Manager
Forest 2830 Delmar 2433

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CHIC MILLINERY
ALWAYS
SOMEWHAT
DIFFERENT
WEHRING'S

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—Abstract office, full-
equipped and in practical operation, in
promising Illinois county, near St. Louis.
Excellent opportunity for good man. D. H.
1000 Railway Exchange Bldg.

MERCHANTS IN ST. LOUIS
Desiring to place advertising in the
Monitor will receive prompt and care-
ful attention by dealing with the local
representative. ALBERT STURM,
1950 Railway Exchange Bldg., St.
Louis, Mo. Main 4783; Lindell 325.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
For Each Day of the Week

is published as follows:
Boston appears each day but is
featured Wednesday and Satur-
day.
Pacific Coast appears Monday.
Europe, Australia, Philadelphia
and Washington, D. C., appear
Tuesday.
New York and Chicago appear
Wednesday and Saturday.
Middle States appear Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday.
New England Cities appear
Thursday.
Ohio and Toronto appear Friday.

INSURANCE

WILLIAM J. RICE
General Insurance

Fidelity and Surety Bonds
Albany County Savings Bank Building
ALBANY, N. Y.
L. G. RENO, Manager Phone Main 786

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W. H. PABST
GROCERIES
781 Madison Avenue 353 State Street

EVANSTON, ILL.

CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE SIX-ONE-NINE DRY CLEANERS
One of our customers calls us "The Dry
Cleaning Savings Bank" and we are. Phone
6-1-9. 3 delivery cabs. 1619 Sherman ave.
Quick, Splendid, Spacious.

BIRD FOODS AND HOUSES
CHICKADEE BIRD SEED. Everything
"from nuts to soup" for native and migra-
tory birds; also "house" of all kinds.
EVANS BROS., 230 Main St.

GROCERS
G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer
whose prices, quality and services are
right. 801 Dempster St.

RHODIN BROTHERS—Groceries, fruits
and vegetables. 511-513 Main St. Tel.
469. 817 Noyes St. Tel. 1221.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
NURSERYMAN—LANDSCAPE GAR-
DENER. JOHN FREEMAN, 818 Noyes
St.; phone 1106.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and
Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP,
801 Dempster St., Evanston.

ICE CREAM
ICE CREAM, fruit ices and sherbets.
MRS. A. E. BERNITT, 1571 Maple ave.;
tel. 1551; prompt delivery.

PIANO TUNING
TEL. 3230-J—H. E. RYERSON, Piano
tuner; sales representative of Geo. F.
Bent, Everett Piano Co. and Kimball Co.

REAL ESTATE
HORN & TAYLOR
REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INSURANCE
1619 Sherman Ave. Tel. 317

WILMETTE, ILL.

RUGS
Kashian Bros
CARPET AND RUG CLEANERS
We Sell Oriental Rugs
Phone Wil. 1200. 1145 Greenleaf Ave.

SHOES
Telephone 598
TUCKER SHOE CO.
FINE SHOES
Expert Repairing 1218 Wilmette Av.

FUEL AND FEED
DAVID RUTTER & CO., Inc.
COAL, WOOD, COKE and FEED
Telephone: Evanston 1343 Yard, Wil-
mette 1400 Yards
1164 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette
Wilmette 652

ARCHITECTS
1405 Forest Ave. Phone 958 R
H. VERNON LEE
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Homes Alterations Public Buildings

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WILL RENEW MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIPTIONS
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Phone Wilmette 1765

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PLAIN SEWING JELLIES
1154 Central Avenue. Phone 1170

DORAN & CHURCH
1159 Wilmette Ave., Suite 26. Tel. 1120
MARINELLO SYSTEM
Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicuring
Only first class Hair Goods

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GOWNS
Made and Remodeled
Phone Wil. 104C 29 Brown Building

MILLINERY
L. C. RAMBO & CO.
Distinctive Millinery
NOVELTY FUR WORK

DRY GOODS
S. H. CRAMER
Dry Goods, Notions,
Ladies' Furnishings
Tel. Wilmette 588

Miss L. Brehm & Co.
FANCY DRY GOODS
BLACK CAT HOSIERY

CLEANING AND DYEING

WM. LOEWY, President
KRAUS BROS. LOEWY COMPANY
CLEANERS AND DYERS
3517-23 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
South Branch Phone Garfield 5300
FRANK HARSCHER, Manager Phone Drexel 236

For Your Spring Cleaning—Do Not Neglect Your Rugs
JOHN HARAJIAN, General Cleaners
3017 SHERIDAN ROAD Phone 3616 Graceland
Stands for thorough efficiency, satisfaction and economy

KATHRYN'S
CLEANING SHOP
2624 N. Clark St. Phone Diversey 2704.
STURTEVANT SHOP
CLEANERS AND DYERS.
4616 Broadway. Tel. Edg. 1432.
Auto Service.

LAUNDRIES
Established 1890
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There seems to be no limit to the kinds of service a public library can render the community. For example, in Chisholm, Minn., the latest acquisition is a sewing machine for the use of sewing circles. In St. Paul the public library is building up a collection of Shakespearean phonograph records for the use of schools and clubs; these include selections from Verdi's "Otello," sung by Melba and others, and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." In Evelev, Minn., the library recently entertained 185 kindergarten children with a story hour of nursery rhymes illustrated with lantern pictures. And the library at Madison, Minn., began in February a series of free weekly entertainments in the club rooms. In January this library gave a banquet to the city council.

The program of exhibitions arranged by the Boston (Mass.) public library for the central building, branches and reading rooms during March, April and May includes the following subjects: Recent American architecture, American cities, modes of travel, master of color, Austria-Hungary, Mexico, Belgium, markets of the world, Canada, Peru, Germany, historic Boston houses, Panama canal, American gardens, France, Russia, and England. The exhibitions continue for two weeks each.

Candidates taking the civil service examination in Chicago recently for the position of junior library assistant were given 10 questions, the first two being these: What and where is Culcra cut, Salonihi, Tuskegee, Dardanelles, Alsace? Characterize briefly James Whitcomb Riley, Claude B. Kitchin, Henry Ford, Booker T. Washington, Robert Lansing? The applicants for the position of head library assistant were also asked 10 questions. The last two were these: In which novels do the following characters appear and who wrote them: Arthur Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne, Donatello and Miriam, Alan Breck and Catriona, Gavroche and Cosette, Uriaah Heap and Wilkins Micawber, Becky Sharp and

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The Woman's Department Store—Everything for the gentle sex. Test our service.

ALL MEN'S FANCY SUITS and overcoats made in one-fourth of an hour.

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CLEANING AND DYEING—Quality, Service, Responsibility. Out-of-town orders solicited. 1005 Commerce, near Postoffice.

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Careful, individual training.
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Try Our Finished Family Work
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ROBERTS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO.
Good Quality Home Furnishings.
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

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Quality Goods—Perfect Service
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Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepare orders on collection, except those for extra heavy merchandise.

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HARRY SWAIN—HABERDASHER
High grade wearables for men.
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DEALY-ADRY-ELGIN CO.
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS.

the children that the words on the back of an encyclopedia are to be used as guides in the same way as the words at the top of a dictionary page. Next the pupils are introduced to the card catalog then to the books on the shelves. The result of this experiment has been that the pupils receiving this instruction have afterwards made more intelligent use of the library, and there has been a steady increase in the demand for juvenile books.

"The library book taught me more about hardening, bluing and tempering steel than I learned in 25 years at the forge." Thus did an iron worker in Camden, N. J., express his appreciation of the practical service the public library had rendered him. It is a kind of service which this library especially aims to give. Reference work, particularly in preparation for debate, is another line in which the library encourages by all the means in its power. Only the lack of means prevents it from carrying out here some long-cherished plans. As a means of publicity the library posts book bulletins in industrial establishments and publishes them in the daily newspapers of Camden. In the children's rooms picture bulletins calling attention to useful books are used as wall decorations.

The summer meetings this year of the National Education Association and the American Library Association occur in successive weeks, the library meetings being held June 20 to July 1, at Asbury Park, N. J., followed in the next week by the N. E. A. at New York. Library and educational people will thus have another opportunity for conference on their mutual problems, which are more and more becoming similar. The library conference will take up democracy in education. Miss Mary W. Plummer of the library school of New York public library, is president of the A. L. A.; George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, is the secretary.

FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET IN WINDSOR

DETROIT, Mich.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Fire Chiefs in Windsor, says a Free Press special, Thursday morning, Aug. 8, 9, 10 and 11 were the dates chosen for the annual convention of the association, which will be held in the border city. The government will be asked for the use of the armories for a display building. Included in the program will be talks on "Standardization of Fire-fighting Equipment," and "Town Planning."

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CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO.—For Dry Cleaning, Rug and Curtain Cleaning. You can rely on the CRYSTAL. M-6000.

FURRIER—BODENBECK & JACOBS
Furs to order. Remaking, repairing, stoppage. 830 Riverside Ave. opp. postoffice.

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PRINTING-UNION PRINTING CO., E. D. Furman, Prop. Fine Job Printing. Tel. Main 2282. 415 First Ave.

THE CRESCENT Spokane's Greatest Store makes every transaction a link in the chain of friendship between the store and its patrons. Those who cannot visit the store are invited to use our Mail Order Service.

THE NEEDLECRAFT SHOP—Exclusive Designs in Infants' Wear and Ladies' Linen. 810 Sprague Ave.

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Complete Home Furnishings
Cash or easy terms. Texas, near Main.

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO.
South-Western Exclusive Woman's Store.
Mail orders promptly filled.
Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

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The largest exclusive retail store in Texas.
Travis Capital Ave. and Main St.

WESTERN

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DEPARTMENT STORE—THE A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., 16th and Broadway. L. Eaton, Proprietor. Their right performance is tomorrow's insurance of success. Mail orders given promptly and careful transportation on goods prepaid everywhere in the U. S. A.

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STOVE and FURNACE REPAIR CO.
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Mail Tailored Hats at Moderate Prices.

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Sixteenth Street at Stout

HEMSTITCHING—A beautiful trimming. Any material 10c to 15c per yd. ANNA M. DEWEY, 1621 Champa St. Tel. M-5586.

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Everything for Men and Boys.
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PACIFIC COAST

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Men's and Boy's Clothing.
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Millinery at Reasonable Prices
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PACIFIC COAST

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

MONEY MART AT LONDON IS STEADY

Short-Time Funds Remain in Comparatively Plentiful Supply—Business in Treasury Bills Rules Brisk

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—The position of the London money market at the finish of the week ending March 11 is again quite unchanged from seven days ago. During the period which has elapsed, "short money" has remained in relatively plentiful supply at from 4 1/2 per cent, down to 4 per cent, and the discount rates are at the same level as a week ago, namely on the basis of 5-10 per cent for 90 days paper. Business in treasury bills has been brisk and there has been an active demand for the earlier maturities. A parcel of Russian treasury bills were placed on Thursday with the object of relieving the exchange position between London and Petrograd. These bills have a currency of three months and the price was the same as that for ordinary bank bills of the same tenor already quoted. It is expected that further batches of these bills will be placed from time to time with the same object. On Friday the treasury caused a notice to be posted at the Bank of England, stating that henceforth treasury bills issued subsequent to the notice, would not be liable to any taxation. It is considered that this is simply to encourage foreign investors to place their surplus funds in this type of security, with a view to the further adjustment of the exchanges. The February trade returns have made a favorable impression and the improvement in the adverse trade balance has had a cheerful effect. The government's financial needs continue to be greatly relieved by the revenue receipts which, for the week covered by the last available treasury statement, amounted to £13,224,000. Of this, the income and super tax contributed about £9,300,000. As the expenditure for the week was £28,300,000, there was a deficit of some £15,000,000 to be provided. Sales of treasury bills yielded £14,949,000, and exchequer bonds £9,145,000, thus furnishing a surplus on the week of some £10,000,000, which went to swell the cash balances and brought that item up to £32,540,000.

Thursday's statement of the Bank of England shows a further improvement in the position of that institution. A very substantial amount of the yellow metal was received on foreign account, the actual sum being £1,043,000. The withdrawals were £1,309,000 for abroad, and £365,000 went into the country, so that there was a net loss of the metal of £31,000. The note circulation contracted £202,000, and the reserve increased by £171,000. In consequence of a considerable reduction in other securities and other deposits the proportion of reserve to liabilities has risen to 27.76 per cent.

The silver market has been steady all the week. With the exception of Monday, the price has remained at the level of 27d. per ounce throughout the period. Now that the output of the several principal producing countries for 1915 is known, it is possible to gauge how great the demand must have been for coinage purposes, as the supply of the metal has been greater than it was estimated to have been, and the Indian government demands have been nil. It is stated that the Egyptian government have made the Indian rupee legal tender in Egypt at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.

On the royal exchange most of the quotations are at about the same level as when last writing. The Dutch guilder has slightly improved in London's favor. Italy and Paris have both moved up 10 points. New York is a trifle easier, as is also the Scandinavian quotation. The rate on Lisbon has moved down rather violently, and now stands at 34. The stock exchange has been quieter with very little of any moment happening. The total of each day's dealings ranged between 2600 and 2700 on the average. On balance for the week British funds are somewhat lower. The copper position has improved since the metal market has become more accustomed to the altered condition of carrying on business. The attention of members has been largely occupied on the question of the readmission of members of German or Austrian nationality, except in exceptional circumstances. Under the rules of the House every member has to apply annually for readmission. At an informal meeting of members held on Thursday, a resolution was passed intimating that in the opinion of the meeting, it was desirable that applicants for readmission of German or Austrian extraction be refused. With the elections coming on for the stock exchange committee and with the legal points involved it is difficult to say what the outcome will be.

FEDERAL MINING'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal Mining & Smelting Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 last with these comparisons:

	1915	1914
Gross sales	\$2,732,000	\$2,250,771
Operating profit	453,930	189,093
Other income	323,663	702,463
Total income	808,602	891,556
Surplus after charges	310,367	332,390
Preferred dividend	470,444	390,305
Deficit	160,077	46,000
Previous surplus	1,388,614	1,435,322
Profit and loss surplus	1,219,537	1,388,613

UNITED FRUIT CO. TO ERECT NEW LOCAL SUGAR REFINERY

Proposed Plant on Mystic River, Charlestown, Will Have Capacity of 1,000,000 Barrels a Year to Start and Will Cost About \$2,500,000—Will Cut Costs

The United Fruit Company has perfected plans to proceed with a business development of first-class importance to the industrial activity of New England. This is the erection in Boston of a large, modern sugar refinery, completely equipped at tide-water, with a capacity of 1,000,000 barrels of refined sugar yearly. This plant will be located on seven acres of land in Charlestown, on the Mystic river, now owned. The new refinery will displace the present antiquated refinery which the Revere Sugar Company (owned by the United Fruit Company) has used for so many years and which is an exceedingly high cost producer.

The new refinery will have a capacity 2 1/2 times as large as the present Revere plant and will be able to make its sugars at a cost so low as to compare most favorably with any important refinery in the country.

The feature of this undertaking is not alone that it locates an important new business in Boston, but that it shows that United Fruit has had the courage to take an important forward step in the development of its splendid sugar business. It means that United Fruit Company will get for its stockholders all the profit there is in growing cane sugar in the tropics, shipping it to Boston and refining into granulated in its own refinery. It will be the only complete sugar process operated by a single combination of capital in the world.

There are years when the Cuban planter seems to have the long end of the argument. His profits run into big figures. Nineteen fifteen was such a year and 1916 seems likely to eclipse by a long way the record of the previous year. United Fruit at its Banes and Nipe mills will this year reap a most extraordinary sugar profit.

There are other years in which the refiner of raw sugars has his innings. In those years United Fruit through its refinery investment will be able to get all there is in this end of the sugar business.

But the continuity of operation does not entirely end there. At present

freight rates on raw sugars to points north of Hatteras are running as high as 50 to 55 cents per 100. United Fruit through control of its own means of transportation is paying only about 15 cents per 100. From the Cuban cane field to the consumers table the entire process will now be a business proposition in which the United Fruit Company stands to make whatever profit the business properly affords.

The new refinery being located at tide-water will permit a very material saving over the present plant, which is handicapped by heavy trucking and haulage charges. It will possess a warehouse capable of storing 200,000 bags of sugar. This refinery will enable the Fruit Company to dispense with selling commissions on raw sugars, abolish outside weighing, effecting in these two items alone a saving of \$100,000 yearly.

The new refinery will look for its consuming public not alone to New England, which is today importing from outside sources close to 75,000 tons of sugar yearly, but it will be able to compete on equal terms with New York or Philadelphia, with such points as Norfolk, Charleston, Baltimore and Savannah. Even on shipments into Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and western Pennsylvania the new plant will have a slight freight disadvantage of but one to two cents per 100 pounds. In other words, this refinery will almost certainly create a handsome export business for New England.

Contracts for the erection of the new refinery, to cost including the land, perhaps \$2,500,000, will shortly be let and the work of construction will get under way. Completion is perhaps 1 1/2 years away.

The new plant will be technically owned by the Revere Sugar Company, whose stock will be increased and will be half owned by the United Fruit Company and one half by the Nipe Bay Company.

The sugar business will be in charge of D. P. Thomas, a sugar expert of 18 years' experience, and operation of the plant will be in the hands of H. E. Worcester, who has been in the sugar refining business for the past 17 years.

GOLD OUTPUT OF THE TRANSVAAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The gold production of the Transvaal during the month of February shows sustained progress. As the month was a 29-day period, the total output was not so great as that of January, but compared with February, 1915, there is a big advance indicated. The total for February this year was 753,594 ounces, valued at £3,201,063, as compared with 676,221 ounces, valued at £2,872,406 in 1915. The total gold production of the Rand during last year was 9,093,671 ounces, valued at £38,627,401, as against 9,113,476 ounces, valued at £38,711,581 in 1915, which was the previous best year's yield. The supply of labor remained practically steady on the Rand during February, the returns merely showing a decrease of 400 "boys" as compared with January.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.		
	1915	1914
February—		
Total revenue	\$5,871,455	\$1,442,340
Net revenue	1,218,290	419,725
From July 1—		
Total revenue	45,848,565	3,216,212
Net revenue	9,250,410	1,638,325
GEORGIA SOUTHERN FLORIDA		
	1915	1914
February—		
Gross earnings	\$238,766	\$90,700
Expenses and taxes	173,072	15,620
Net earnings	45,694	45,080
From July 1 to Feb. 29—		
Gross earnings	1,645,127	119,160
Expenses and taxes	1,290,512	70,807
Net earnings	354,615	189,967
THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY		
	1915	1914
February—		
Operating revenue	\$817,341	\$475,603
Net income	2,450	10,787
From July 1 to Feb. 29—		
Operating revenue	7,354,272	109,958
Net income	594,810	76,707
ERIE RAILROAD		
	1915	1914
February—		
Gross revenue	\$5,760,054	\$1,375,300
Operating revenue	1,328,801	518,680
For two months—		
Gross revenue	11,471,647	2,511,092
Operating revenue	2,524,062	912,421
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN R. R.		
	1915	1914
February—		
Gross Revenue	\$394,515	\$92,385
Operating revenue	119,070	37,179
For two months—		
Gross revenue	780,207	152,447
Operating revenue	240,823	65,423
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA		
	1915	1914
February—		
Operating revenue	\$1,006,363	\$961,227
Net income	222,390	199,779
From July 1—		
Operating revenue	8,510,461	8,300,630
Net income	2,201,291	1,766,416
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		
	1915	1914
February—		
Total revenue	\$3,848,576	\$2,867,272
Net income	308,200	29,810
From July 1—		
Total revenue	31,547,946	25,508,621
Net income	4,567,411	1,507,291

*Decrease.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To date, Third Avenue railway's March gross earnings are about \$8000 ahead of last March. In eight months ended Feb. 29 Third Avenue earned 3.50 per cent on stock, compared with 3.10 per cent for the similar period last year.

HIGHER PRICES FOR WRITING PAPER

The American Writing Paper Company has decided on a substantial increase on all grades of writing papers. The advanced prices are an increase of 50 per cent in all grades of writings with a base price of 15 cents or more, and 40 per cent on all grades of writings with a base price of less than 15 cents. President Hastings of the company says it is impossible to say how long these prices will prevail and that they may change within a short time. A 20 and 30 per cent increase was made by the company about two weeks ago.

DIVIDENDS

International Paper Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent on the preferred stock payable April 15.

Manufacturers Light & Heat Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Singer Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, which closed its doors last December, will pay a dividend of 50 per cent on April 15, it is announced.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record April 1.

Renfrew Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable March 29 to stock of record March 24.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 1 to holders of record March 31.

Illinois Brick Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 15. This company has been paying semi-annual dividends at no fixed date.

The W. P. Bonbright Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 10 to holders of record March 31.

The Indianapolis Water Works Securities Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 28.

CANADA STEAMSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1915	1914
Gross	\$7,775,034	\$1,180,224
Net	1,732,057	804,221
Sur after charges	662,151	722,084

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Bedford of Corn Products Refining Company says: "Our business is good and the future looks promising. We are running at full capacity, grinding around 100,000 bushels daily. The Argo strike is all over and we expect no more trouble."

GOOD EARNINGS STATEMENT OF WESTERN UNION

Annual Report for Fiscal Year Just Issued Shows Much Stronger Financial Position—Increase in Surplus Account

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Western Union Telegraph Company reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1915	1914
Total earnings	\$51,171,785	\$46,264,776
Expenses and taxes	40,972,541	40,778,761
Net earnings	10,199,244	5,486,015
Other income	1,368,225	1,022,611
Total income	11,567,469	6,508,626
Interest	1,335,388	1,337,242
Surplus	10,167,391	5,171,384
Dividends	4,986,364	3,988,889
Adjustments	160,819	160,819
Surplus	5,361,047	1,382,560

*Equal to 10.10 per cent on stock, compared with 5.4 per cent in 1914 and 3.24 per cent in 1915.

The report says: At the close of the year the company had 209,854 miles of pole line, 933,603 miles of iron wire, 649,900 miles of copper wire and 2965 miles of land line cable. There were 25,142 offices under operation, a decrease of 642 offices since the last report, it having been found economical to change small offices to agencies, which are not classed as Western Union operated offices.

Over \$550,000 was expended in increasing the efficiency of cable transmission. A new cable ship, the Lord Kelvin, to take the place of Minia, will shortly be ready for use.

Investments to the extent of \$240,002 were made this year in the shares of telegraph, cable and other allied companies operated under leases but whose plants are not merged in the Western Union property. Capital liabilities were reduced by the retirement of the \$500,000 Gold & Stock Telegraph Company 4 1/2 per cent debenture bonds, due May 1, 1915, the purchase of \$84,030 of securities of merged companies and the purchase of \$107,000 Western Union collateral 5 per cent trust bonds, due 1938, a total of \$691,030.

Shares of telegraph, cable and other allied companies not leased were acquired during the year at a cost of \$136,004 returning 7.6 per cent annually on investment on the basis of present dividend.

The unexpended balances or reserves for maintenance of cables and depreciation of land lines have increased during the year \$7791, and \$1,399,709, respectively, and these two reserves together now amount to \$9,912,515. The reserve of employees' benefit fund stands at \$1,000,000 in conformity with the published plan.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

- Atlanta—S. Edison; Essex.
- Baltimore—H. Abraham of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.
- Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
- Brooklyn—N. Y. S. Gilman; United States.
- Chicago—Ben Sinsheimer; Essex.
- Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
- Cincinnati—H. C. Ottlinger of Isaac Fall's Sons; Lenox.
- Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.; Lenox.
- Havana—G. Betancourt; United States.
- Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.
- Knoxville—Frank Preston of Haynes, Hendon & Co.; Lenox.
- Knoxville—E. D. Dooley of Heneger Dooley Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
- Los Angeles—Wm. McDonough of Cohn & Goldwater; Adams.
- Memphis—Erving Caruthers; U. S.
- Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; U. S.
- Minneapolis—W. J. McMannus of M. W. Savage Factories, Inc.; Essex.
- Morristown—W. W. Hayes; Essex.
- Nashville—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; U. S.
- New Bern—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; U. S.
- Newport News, Va.—H. Weger; United States.
- New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Co.; U. S.
- New York—C. J. Jacob; U. S.
- New York—J. Junquera; U. S.
- New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
- North Wilkesboro, N. C.—J. C. Smoot; U. S.
- Philadelphia—C. W. F. Munroe of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
- Philadelphia—J. Schwartz; U. S.
- Philadelphia—W. A. Ickler of N. Snellenburg & Co.; U. S.
- Philadelphia—Wm. A. Tompkins, Jr.; United States.
- Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. R. Ray & Co., Inc.; Adams.
- Ponca, P. R.—Pedro Perez; U. S.
- Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; U. S.
- Richmond, Va.—J. H. Pettison, Jr., of S. Putney Shoe Co.; U. S.
- Sacramento—E. T. Ready of Weinstein Lubin & Co.; Thorndike.
- San Francisco—H. Cullane of Buckingham & Co.; U. S.
- San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
- Santiago, Cuba—G. Morgues; U. S.
- St. Joseph—C. A. Burreal of Burreal Shoe Co.; Copley Place.
- St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; U. S.
- St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; United States.
- Washington, D. C.—L. L. Crandell; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Copenhagen, Denmark—J. C. Hendall and K. Anderson of J. Anderson, Jr.; U. S.

Kenosha, Wis.—W. A. Hartwig; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—George F. Davis; U. S.

Montreal, Can.—H. Sasse; U. S.

Portsmouth, O.—P. E. Selaby of Selaby Shoe Co.; Essex.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 108 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

ACTIVITY IN MANUFACTURING KEEPS WOOL MARKET BUSY

Call for Stocks of All Grades for the Output of the Mills Is Brisk, With Prices Well Maintained and Prospects Good for Large Future Deliveries

Fabrics for men's wear and mill products in dress goods maintain the same degree of activity that has characterized them in this market during the greater part of the first quarter of the current year. Leading dealers in all grades are placing their orders farther ahead than usual and the movement to secure goods for the spring of 1917 is assuming proportions that make it extremely probable that the mills will be taxed to their full capacity for the turning out of new and seasonable business.

This is especially characteristic of men's wear. All the manufacturers who are working on orders of this class are busy and exceedingly firm regarding prices for new fabrics in the line of serges and staple goods for late delivery.

Another feature in apparel lines is the steady demand for underwear. Inquiry is current in this market for heavy-weight woolsens for British army use. Mills that are manufacturing hosiery are employed to full capacity also. Mixtures of cotton and wool are in active demand also in these lines of production.

With the manufacturers so well employed it naturally follows that the wool market continues firm and trading in stock for the output of the mills is brisk with prices well maintained. Demand runs largely to imported wool because so much of the clip from Australia, South Africa and South America has come forward in recent weeks. The English wool market seems to be a trifle easier, except on pulled wools, which are not in heavy supply. A large percentage of the imported stock arriving at this port is spoken for ahead of its receipt and goes quickly into consuming channels.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Imports into the United States were 50 per cent larger for January of this year than for 1915, according to the department of commerce.

French government has deposited funds with J. P. Morgan & Co. for redemption of one year notes, which mature on April 1, amounting to \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000.

New French three-year loan, between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000, in amount, is expected in New York banking circles. Collateral may include securities of South American concerns.

The General Electric Company will begin work on the erection of another plant in Providence, R. I., immediately, for making electric lamp bases, which will employ between 500 and 600 operatives.

It is just 60 years since the Boston clearing house opened for business on March 29, 1856. Charles A. Ruggles, the manager, said that balances now are running from 7 to 10 per cent of exchanges, whereas formerly they were from 3 to 5 per cent.

Carlos Orozco Castro, member of the city council of San Jose, Costa Rica, has arrived in New York to negotiate a loan of \$2,000,000 for public improvements in San Jose. A 25-year loan is desired and if it is placed in the United States materials for waterworks, highway improvements and other work contemplated will be purchased in this country.

Mobilization of farmers has caused a decrease in cultivation in France of 3,394,000 hectares (8,386,959 acres), according to the minister of agriculture. This deficit must be remedied, says the minister, by a bill providing for organization of farm laborers during the war. The number of soldiers placed at the disposition of farmers had increased from 15,000 in 1915 to 80,000 in 1916, but military operations had caused the authorities to change their decision to use these men for agriculture.

TIDE WATER OIL EARNINGS

The Tide Water Oil Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 last compares as follows:

	1915	1914
Gross sales	\$9,262,110	\$12,564,580
Operating expenses	8,070,898	11,889,817
Net earnings	1,191,212	674,763
Other income	685,980	622,192
Total income	1,794,002	1,296,955
Interest, taxes, etc.	803,317	293,713
Balance	990,685	1,003,242
Div from Tide Water	1,412,740	
Pipe	2,404,323	1,003,142
Total net income	4,812,325	1,990,000
Surplus	484,325	

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows current assets amounting to \$28,870,584; cash on hand \$987,507; undivided profits \$1,725,345; total assets and liabilities \$28,870,585. The balance sheet of the Tide Water Oil Company and subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31 last, shows current assets of \$8,909,557; cash \$1,090,851 and a profit and loss surplus of \$4,292,138.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARET

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

COLUMBIA MUST BRING OUT NEW TRACK ATHLETES

Many Men Who Earned Points for the Blue and White in 1915 Season Have Graduated—Schedule Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is admitted pretty generally that the early prospects for a winning track team at Columbia this year are less encouraging than they have been in many seasons. Nevertheless, it is pointed out, there are a large number of new candidates who have not yet won their spurs and who may, before the close of the season, do surprising things—a contingency that is always possible in track.

"We have arranged a schedule this spring of about the usual length, opening with the Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia," said H. A. Fisher, graduate manager of the Columbia Athletic Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "At these relays Columbia will be represented by her varsity and freshman relay teams, as well as individual entries in the special events."

"The first of our dual meets will be held on South field one week later. This contest will be with Brown and will be a return meet for the one held last year at Providence, when Columbia carried off the honors by a nice margin."

"As usual Columbia will take her trip to Annapolis where the team will be the guest for two days of the United States naval academy. The season will close with the intercollegiate, which will be held at Boston, Mass., May 26, and 27."

"Our prospect, it seems now, for carrying off any great number of points in the intercollegiate does not look very encouraging. There is, however, always the chance that new material will measure up to the mark surprisingly well and champion track men have been known to develop in an incredibly short time. There are over 100 candidates for the team who will shortly enter outdoor training."

"As in other branches of our athletics, the track team has suffered very severely this year from the graduation of a number of the biggest point winners. Such men, for instance, as Brady, the hurdler; Graham, the broad jumper, and Beatty, the shot putter, who could be counted upon for results, are no longer with the team, and it is difficult to see just who there is to replace them."

The following point winners from last year's team remain over: E. Loescher '17, who jumps over 6 ft. 1 in.; A. Harvard (captain) '16, D. W. Vollmer '16, A. L. Huesenbeck '16 and F. R. Whelen '16—these in the sprints and middle distance runs. Besides these there are M. Gertz '16 and V. F. Nekada '17, both long distance runners. Following is the schedule:

April 29—Pennsylvania relays at Philadelphia.
May 6—Brown at South field; 13—Navy at Annapolis; 26—Intercollegiate at Boston; 27—Intercollegiate at Boston.

SEMINOLES WIN FROM REGULARS

MIAMI, Fla.—The final game between the Boston National League baseball club and recruits is scheduled to take place this afternoon at the club's training camp here, following the defeat of the regulars at the hands of the Seminoles by the score of 16 to 1 Tuesday. The club will leave this city tomorrow afternoon, after a light morning practice, on its way north to open the season April 12.

The game Tuesday afternoon brought the worst defeat to the Braves regulars that they have had during the spring training season. Nehf and Allen did the pitching for the winners, and held the regulars to three scattered hits, while the Seminoles batters scored 16 hits off Hughes and Barnes, and had the game their own way from the start. The summary:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Braves.....0 0 0 2 0 4 3 3—16 16 3
Seminoles.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 8
Batteries—Nehf, Allen and Truesdale; Hughes, Barnes and Blackburn. Umpire—Cleary. Time—2h.

KELLEY ENGAGED BY PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—It was announced here Tuesday that P. F. Kelley of Boston has been engaged by President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh National league baseball club as business manager. Kelley is well known in this city because of his connection with the Boston Nationals under W. H. Russell and the first year that J. E. Gaffney of New York owned the Boston club. It is not known when he will take charge, but as the National league is to get into action two weeks from today he is expected to report within a few days.

ONE HARVARD MAN FOR GYM MEET

Harvard University will be represented by only one man in the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association, which takes place at Philadelphia Friday and Saturday. The single Crimson representative will be Wallace Campbell '16, who will compete in the horizontal bar, parallel bars, flying rings and side horse.

FINAL ROUND IN PINEHURST GOLF TOURNEY TODAY

Mrs. Barlow Defeats Mrs. Hurd in Feature Match of First Division Play in Semi-Final

PINEHURST, N. C.—Final round matches in eight divisions are scheduled today in the women's annual North and South championship golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club. All eight divisions played the semi-final round Tuesday over the No. 2 course.

In the first division Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh Country Club, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, played one of the closest contests ever seen here which ended only on the eighteenth green. Mrs. Barlow laid Mrs. Hurd a stymie here which decided the match in favor of the Philadelphia player. Neither was in very good form. Mrs. Barlow was out in 43 to Mrs. Hurd's 45, and was 2 up at the turn. Mrs. Hurd evened the match on the thirteenth, lost the lead again on the next hole, but squared matters again by winning the fifteenth.

The next two were halved and they started for the home hole all even. Both had good drives and good second shots. Each made a poor third and they reached the green on their fourth. Mrs. Hurd's first putt rested four feet from the pin, while Mrs. Barlow laid her ball on the edge of the cup, making a perfect stymie. Mrs. Hurd failed to negotiate it and lost the hole and the match. The medal scores were: Mrs. Barlow 43—49; Mrs. Hurd, 45—48—43.

In the other semi-final match of the first division, Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakland, found her clubmate, Mrs. M. J. Scammell off her game and won easily. She was out in 42 to 45 and was 3 up at that point. A single putt on each of the next three holes gave Mrs. Price a victory on each, and a half on the thirteenth ended the match in her favor, 6 to 5. The summary:

Semi-final round, first eight—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, defeated J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., 1 up; Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakland, defeated Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakland, 6 and 5.

Second eight—Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, defeated Miss L. B. Elkins, Oakland, 1 up; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnndaia, defeated Miss Lela Gibson, Youngstown, 3 and 2.

Third eight—Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie, defeated Miss Clara Murdoch, Nassau, 6 and 5; Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brue-Burn, defeated Mrs. Spencer Walters, Apawamis, 1 up (19 holes).

Fourth eight—Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., defeated Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 1 up; Miss A. Kemp, Lambton, defeated Mrs. J. R. Redfield, Greenwich, 6 and 4.

LOWELL STAYS IN EASTERN LEAGUE

LOWELL, Mass.—That Lowell will remain in the Eastern baseball league circuit this summer seems assured today following the announcement made by President A. F. Roach, who holds the franchise, Tuesday that he had refused an offer of \$10,000 made by a Pittsburgh man. He also stated that he could have received a bigger offer from the same man.

That Harry Lord, the former Boston and Chicago American third baseman, would not buy the franchise this year was also announced by Mr. Roach, who stated that it was possible Lord might become manager of the team.

DATES GIVEN FOR YALE SWIMMERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A swimming meet to determine the intercollegiate championship will be held at Chicago on April 22 between Yale, eastern champions, and University of Chicago, middle western champions, according to an announcement made Tuesday. The Yale swimmers will also participate in other meets, the tentative schedule being as follows:

April 20—Buffalo Athletic Club at Buffalo or Pittsburgh Athletic Gymnasium at Pittsburgh; 21—Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club at Cincinnati; 24—Chicago Athletic Club at Chicago; 25—Detroit Athletic Club at Detroit.

BROOKLYN 2, PHILADELPHIA 0
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Brooklyn Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Americans in an exhibition game here Tuesday, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Brooklyn.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 10 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Batteries—Smith, Appleton and Miller; Bush, Ray and Schang. Umpire—Lewis.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL WORK ON PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Nearly 30 candidates answered Coach J. H. Rush's call for spring football practice at Princeton University Tuesday afternoon. The condition of the ground out the work short. As soon as the condition of the field makes it possible Coach Rush will send his men through hard scrimmages every day.

PROFESSIONAL TEAMS ALL EVEN

MONTREAL, Que.—The Portland hockey players defeated the Canadians Tuesday night, 6 to 5, in the fourth game of the Stanley cup series for the professional hockey championship of the world. Each club now has won two games, and the deciding contest will be played tomorrow night.

PHILADELPHIA 3, CHICAGO 1

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Philadelphia Nationals made a clean sweep of the spring series of seven exhibition games with the Chicago Nationals by winning Tuesday's game.

PALMETTO GOLF EVENTS BRING OUT BIG ENTRY LIST

Southern Cross Championship Play and Aiken Cup Competition Is Now Well Under Way

AIKEN, S. C.—The first round of the match play Tuesday at the Palmetto Golf Club in the twenty-first annual Southern Cross golf championship was played under ideal conditions. E. M. Byers, the winner for six seasons of the championship cup, won an easy match from W. B. Thompson.

The club cup for the defeated four will be played for today by Thompson, Paul Coburn, W. H. Sands and Prescott Metcalf. The defeated eight in the Aiken cup competition are to play for an extra cup, presented by Marshall Field, 3d. The summary:

Southern Cross cup—E. M. Byers defeated W. P. Thompson, 4 and 3; J. F. Byers defeated Paul Coburn, 1 up; J. Gordon Douglas defeated W. H. Sands, 4 and 3; E. A. Thompson defeated Prescott Metcalf, 3 and 2.

Aiken cup—C. F. Havemeyer (8) won from Thomas Hitchcock (8), by default; J. C. Tappin (11) defeated Marshall Field, 3d, (5), 3 and 2; Garrick Mallory (10) defeated H. A. Curtis (6), 2 and 1; C. T. Emmet (5), defeated Victor Sorahan (5), 1 up, 20 holes; L. J. Hunt (11), defeated Woodward Babcock (9), 6 and 4; G. A. Cochran (6), defeated E. C. Bakewell (2), 5 and 4; Oliver Perin (plus 2), defeated C. M. Bohlen (4), 5 and 4; Oakleigh Thorne (14), defeated Henry Morgan (9), 4 and 2.

Consolation cup—H. W. de Forest (11), defeated H. W. La Montagne (11), 3 and 2; B. J. Allan (6), won from Gouverneur Morris (5), by default; G. M. Colgate (12), defeated J. S. Stevens (12), 4 and 2; J. C. Thaw (9), defeated Dr. Joseph Collins (7), 3 and 1; Joseph Harriman, Jr., (18), defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle (8), 1 up, 20 holes; P. O. Beach (8), defeated C. T. Emmet, Jr., (9), 5 and 3; H. Fitzgerald (4), won from George Bird (7), by default; F. R. Hitchcock (14) defeated Stephen Sanford (8), 3 and 1.

Women's championship, semi-finals—Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. J. C. Tappin, 4 and 2; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Mrs. P. W. Livermore, 2 and 1.

SCHEDULE FOR RECITATIONS AT BROWN CHANGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Students at Brown University will have more time for out-of-door recreation beginning next fall, for at the last meeting of the faculty the recitation schedule, which has stood in its present form for more than a decade, was substantially revised.

The new plan, which goes into effect with the opening of college next September, will give added free time to the students on three afternoons each week, and an opportunity for many students to have three afternoons entirely free, instead of the two at present. All of which should be a material help in the development of Brown's football team next fall, for in the past the coaches have been seriously handicapped by the late hour at which the players were obliged to report at the field.

The outstanding features of the new schedule are the starting of afternoon classes at 2 o'clock instead of 2:20, and the regular alternation of classes in place of the present unusual scheme. As at present classes will begin at 8 o'clock, with chapel from 9 to 9:20, and classes again in hour periods from 9:20 to 12:20. The time for lunch will be shortened to 50 minutes by starting afternoon classes at 2 o'clock.

HARVARD HOLDS WRESTLING MEET

A large number of Harvard undergraduates attended the wrestling championships of the university which were held in the Harvard Union Tuesday night. G. K. Crockett, 1 G. B. A. K. Kelly 1L, and W. B. Snow Jr., '18, won their bouts on falls, the rest being on decisions. Cups were awarded the winners of each bout.

115-pound class—H. Ettlinger '18 defeated J. D. Schwartz '18, on decision. Time, 3m.

125-pound class—G. K. Crockett, 1 G. B., defeated L. H. Bevier '17 by a fall. Time, 2m. 4s.

135-pound class—L. H. Bevier '17 won over R. W. Williams '18 on decision. Time, 9m.

145-pound class—O. R. Lindersmith '17 defeated H. P. Carter '17 by decision. Time, 9m.

155-pound class—A. H. Kelly, 1 L., won over H. G. Killam '18 by a fall. Time, 5m. 10s.

175-pound class—S. Burnham '19 defeated L. R. Barker, 1 L., by decision. Time, 9m.

Heavyweight class—W. B. Snow Jr., '18, threw E. H. Noble '19 at the end of 9m.

SHIFTS MADE IN HARVARD CREWS

Followers of Harvard rowing are wondering whether there will be any further shifts in the order of the first or second varsity eight when they take the water in Lynn harbor this afternoon. Tuesday found the first shift made that has taken place since the crews went out on the water and it resulted in James Talcott, Jr., '16, exchanging places with H. B. Cabot, Jr., '17. This new order places Talcott at No. 6 and Cabot at No. 2. The new order worked out well.

CLOSE CONTEST PREDICTED IN WESTERN GYMNASTICS

Chicago and Wisconsin Universities Appear to Be Leading Candidates for Intercollegiate Team Championship Honors—Carlson Leads for All-Around Title

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1903—Minnesota	1910—Minnesota	1917—Minnesota	1924—Minnesota
1904—No records	1911—Illinois	1918—Illinois	1925—Illinois
1905—Wisconsin	1912—Illinois	1919—Wisconsin	1926—Wisconsin
1906—No records	1913—Wisconsin	1920—Wisconsin	1927—Wisconsin
1907—Minnesota	1914—Chicago	1921—Wisconsin	1928—Wisconsin
1908—Wisconsin	1915—Wisconsin	1922—Wisconsin	1929—Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the basis of dual meets Wisconsin, winner last year of the big western college gymnastic meeting, appears the favorite for the 1916 title. It has defeated both its strongest rivals, Chicago and Illinois. But at the University of Chicago, despite the Maroon loss three weeks ago, the Cardinal is not conceded a first place by any means.

Rather, Coach D. L. Hoffer, considering the improvement his team has made since the Wisconsin meet, is figuring the Maroons for first place, with the Cardinal second, Illinois third and Minnesota fourth. This, by events, is the way the Maroon gymnastic tutor foresees the fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association at the University of Minnesota, April 8, excluding the wrestling and fencing, which are also a part of the meeting.

"The side horse, the first event, should be won by R. E. Dyer '17 of Chicago. Harold Huls '17 of Chicago should take second, and J. H. Gernon '17 should contest for third place, with R. H. Garling '16 of Wisconsin and Capt. R. E. Kamm of Illinois. At last year's meet Dyer and Huls tied for second place a quarter of a point behind the winner, Garling of Wisconsin is in good form and probably a little better than the Illinois man. Gernon ranks with these and may be a little better. I think we have the best horse team in the conference by a good deal and ought to win by 15 to 20 points." Last year's winners were: Smith, Chicago (now out of college), first; Dyer and Huls, Chicago, tied for second.

"The horizontal bars should be very close. Capt. T. H. Noble '16 of Wisconsin ought to win first. He has had 13 to 14 years' experience and is a good performer. Hiroshi Horimura '17 of Illinois, a Japanese of decided ability, will do almost as well as Noble. He is strong on giant swings, while Noble is snapper and presents a better appearance. Both Chicago and Wisconsin will do well as a team, Illinois not so well. Chicago has a well balanced team, not stars, but three good men, in C. M. Loser '18, Dyer and O. E. Lindemann '16. This event should be closely contested." Last year's winners were: Noble, Wisconsin, first; West, Minnesota (out of college), second; Fritsche, Wisconsin (now at Minnesota), but ineligible for competition, third.

"In the parallel bars Wisconsin appears pretty strong," continued Coach Hoffer. "With Chicago's full strength, we ought to hold them even. There will be fine competition and the winner, I believe, will lie between Chicago's first two men, A. W. Smith '16 and Sumner Veazey '18, Noble of Wisconsin and Carlson of Minnesota. Kamm of Illinois is good and so is R. E. Smith of Wisconsin, likewise Horimura and Lindemann of Chicago. Garling, last year's winner, must also be figured on." The winners in 1915 were: Garling, Wisconsin, first; Hollingsworth, Chicago (out of college), second, and Smith, Wisconsin, third.

"Close competition will be seen in the flying rings. First place appears to lie between Smith and Lindemann of Chicago, Horimura at Illinois, and Carlson, the Minnesota star. We will see some good work here. C. F. Suhm '17, Noble and Smith of Wisconsin are capable, and Davis and Veazey of Chicago also are good performers. In my judgment Smith should win it for Chicago." Last year's winners were: Sims, Illinois (now out of college), first; Bennett, Chicago (out of college), second; and Noble, Wisconsin, third.

The Maroon coach is enthusiastic about his tumbling team, declaring that without doubt it contains the three best men in the western colleges. Veazey should take it, he says, with a good chance for Lindemann, Davis, and C. M. Hibbert, '18. "The three Wisconsin men are all about the same," continued the coach, "good fighters and workers. Illinois will do fair as a team but is not to be considered in the running here, nor Nebraska. Byron Nelson '17 of Wisconsin, will be a contender for first place." Last year's winners were: West, Minnesota (out of college), first; Sims, Illinois (out of college), second; and Davis, Chicago, third.

"At Indian clubs Chicago is head and shoulders over the rest of the conference. J. H. Gernon '17, who won every meeting last year, including the conference, is the logical choice for first place. Smith of Wisconsin took second last year and should do well this season. He will be hard pushed by Horimura." Last year's winners were: Gernon, Chicago, first; Smith, Wisconsin, second; Nilsen, Illinois (out of college), third.

"The all-around championships will probably be taken by Ernest Carlson, the Minnesota star. This sophomore was outdoing in his freshman year the winner of the last all-around championship, West, also a Minnesota man. Carlson will probably work five pieces and that should put him right to the front. Wisconsin and Illinois have no one for

the all-around championships. Second and third places last year were taken by a couple of Nebraska men who should be fair this year, but few were working many pieces last season. Lindemann of Chicago is doing very good work, though he is working only four pieces. As no one else, I think, is working four, he should get second and probably some one working three pieces will get third." Last year's winners were: West, Minnesota (out of college), first; Drawing and Southwick, Nebraska, second and third.

No other teams are expected by Coach Hoffer to count much in the results. Nebraska will probably send on some men. Iowa will not appear this year, but expects to next season. Ohio State, Indiana and Northwestern have no teams this year.

At Wisconsin there is considerable confidence that the squad which has met with such success in dual meets will be able to come through victorious in the general meeting. The splendid work of Captain Noble is pointed to as a great standby. In the Chicago meet Noble won both the horizontal bars and the parallel bars. Garling came in first in the side horse and Suhm won the flying rings. The team undoubtedly has made a showing of marked ability this season and has the confidence of a last year's championship behind it. To the observer it looks as if the general meeting would turn out to be a warm tussle between Wisconsin and Chicago, with individual stars from Minnesota and Illinois cutting in here and there and possibly throwing the meet one way or another. The quality of the competition promises to be among the best in years.

TUFTS BASEBALL WORK OUTDOORS FOR FIRST TIME

MEDFORD, Mass.—The baseball squad at Tufts College was able to get in the first outdoor workout of the season Tuesday in the rear of Goddard gymnasium. They turned out in full uniform and tossed the ball around on a narrow strip of ground. The battery candidates also practiced. Krepps and O'Mara, the two veteran left handers, showed up in fine form and their control was perfect. Johnson and White, two right-handers from the recruit squad, showed that they have some varsity material. Carroll, Leo Porter and Swanson did most of the catching.

Walter Whitaker reported for practice for the first time for nearly a week, but did not go out of doors. The infielders and outfielders were sent out after the battery men and were allowed to toss the ball around long enough to get limbered up.

The team is hitting the ball in fine style and Coach John Slattery is depending on this to make up for the loss of outdoor work to win the first game with Worcester, P. I., which is only a little over a week off.

HARVARD TRACK CANDIDATES OUT

A dinner will be given this evening at the Harvard Union for the Harvard track candidates, at which track and field events for the varsity and freshman teams will be discussed. The winners of the field events held in the baseball cage this winter will be awarded their cups this evening, and the captains appointed for each event will be announced. It will be the work of these captains to see that all candidates report for their event.

At the first practice for the spring season of the varsity and freshman track teams Tuesday, a large squad of candidates reported. Since the board track is being taken up, and the cinder track is not in condition, Coach Donpvan had the short distance men work out on the cinder sidewalk on Harvard street beside the Stadium, while the candidates for longer distances ran to the Cottage Farm bridge on the Charles River parkway.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Outfielder Good, who was released by the Chicago Nationals to Philadelphia, took part in the series with his old teammates and played quite a part in helping Philadelphia win.

A movement is under way to form a new hockey league next winter which will take in Houghton, St. Paul, Calumet, Duluth, American Soo and Minneapolis, in the Northwest, and Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Detroit, in the East and middle West.

CLEVELAND 4, CINCINNATI 1

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Holding their opponents to one hit, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Cincinnati Nationals, 4 to 1, here Tuesday. Smith, Cleveland's rightfielder, hit a home run and three of his teammates were credited with three-base hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....2 0 0 1 0 0 1—4 11 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 3 1
Batteries—Mitchell, Jones and O'Neill; Dale, McKenney and Wingo. Umpires—Holley and Dobard.

HARVARD CLUB MEETS ARENA IN BOSTON SERIES

Latter Has Won Three Previous Games Played by These Clubs and Is a Decided Favorite

BOSTON HOCKEY LEAGUE

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arena Hockey Club.....	4	1	.800
Boston A. A.....	4	2	.666
Harvard Club.....	1	6	.143

Harvard Club meets the Arena Hockey Club this evening in their final game of the Boston Hockey League championship season of 1915-1916 and the latter is a decided favorite to win. In the three previous games played by these teams the Arena seven won by scores of 11 to 2, 4 to 2 and 7 to 3.

Victory for the Arena will keep that team in first place in the league standing and it is very possible that it means the title, as reports are current that the Boston Athletic Association, which has to meet St. Nicholas Saturday in the final game of the Amateur Hockey League playoff, will default its remaining games to Arena should the last named win this evening.

Coach Roque has had the Arena men hard at work practicing daily. He has been paying particular attention to team play and it is expected that this will show itself in the game this evening. The Arena players are about the best in the country so far as individual work is concerned, and when they succeed in working together they are extremely hard to defeat.

The Harvard Club has also been working hard under Coach Winsor and as this is the last game for those players this winter it is expected that they will work their hardest to win. The only game they have won this winter in the series was the one taken from the B. A. A. March 15, and they are especially anxious to get at least one victory over the Arena seven.

Phillips of the Harvard Club took full advantage of the game with B. A. A. last week and moved his individual score up to nine goals, which brings him second in the list to Sequin of the Arena Club. The Harvard star was very slow in getting started, but during the past few weeks has been making points faster than any man in the league. Hutchison of the B. A. A., by scoring three goals last week, has worked up into a tie for fourth place with Hicks of the Harvard Club. The full list follows:

Player and club	Goals
Sequin, Arena Club.....	10
Phillips, Harvard Club.....	9
Roach, Arena Club.....	8
Hicks, Harvard Club.....	8
Hutchinson, Boston A. A.....	6
Osgood, Boston A. A.....	5
Huntington, Boston A. A.....	5
I. Small, Arena Club.....	5
Synnot, Arena Club.....	3
Conley, Arena Club.....	3
Sands, Boston A. A.....	2
Sorwell, Harvard Club.....	2
Clifford, Harvard Club.....	1
Skilton, Boston A. A.....	1
Penbody, Boston A. A.....	1
Wanamaker, Harvard Club.....	1

BOWLING MEET COMES TO CLOSE

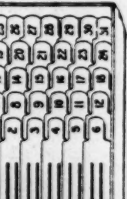
TOLEDO, O.—The American Bowling Congress ended here Tuesday night when the last strings in the individual event were rolled without displacing the former leaders. Three of the four champions were won by Chicago, which has a chance to make a clean sweep if Frank Shaw of that city can outroll Benjamin Huesman of Cincinnati and Samuel Schlman of Toronto tonight in their triple tie.

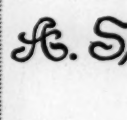
Thomas and Marino won the doubles with a mark of 1279 rolled two weeks ago. Thomas won the all-events with 1919, a comparatively low score. Otto Kallusch of Rochester was second. The three individual leaders will appear to night and roll three games for the national title. I. S. Ardilaro of New Haven finished tenth in the list with a mark of 666.

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KNOWLEDGE THAT REDEEMS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT is the true remedy for sorrow, sickness, and sin? If we wish to focus the reply in one sentence we cannot do better than imitate the Galilean prophet and say that it is to know the truth. In her exposition of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy makes this bold and emphatic assertion: "If this Science has been thoroughly learned and properly digested, we can know the truth more accurately than the astronomer can read the stars or calculate an eclipse." (Science and Health, p. 84.) When one calls to mind that humanity has been looking for the truth all through history—for that which can be relied upon to be a perfect and infallible deliverer from the miseries of human existence—then it is of immense importance to inquire how far this claim of the Discoverer of Christian Science is justifiable. The astronomer may and does err in his scientific pursuits; he obtains wonderful results, and has by immense research and patient investigation dispersed a great mass of error, much of which for centuries honeycombed theological beliefs and creeds and militated against human freedom from discord. But because his is a material science, it is necessarily subject to human errancy. There it differs from the truth of which Jesus spoke; that is perfect, impeccable and absolutely free from the liability to even conceive of error. If this were not so, Christian Science, which is the Christianity of the New Testament, scientifically expounded and practiced, would not be what it claims and would have failed in its purpose. Fortunately for the world every day is producing such conclusive evidence of its power to redeem from the awful illusions of false material sense, that there never has been a brighter period than this.

The difference just referred to lies in this—that the only truth that man can know and demonstrate is that which is the reflection of God, who is Truth. Now it is on the basis of God, as divine Principle, that man must work to find deliverance. It is here where mortals go astray; they expect to find health and peace, to be relieved from want and woe, by building on the shifting sands of matter concepts, rather than on the rock of Spirit, which is the only substance.

You can no more learn the truth in this way than you can pluck figs from thistles. To him who says the truth cannot be found, and that, even if it could, it would not heal the sick or reform the sinner, the reply is that it has been found, and is performing these very works in the way pointed out by the Master. As it is possible today, through the revelation of Christian Science, for a man to produce all that glorious "fruit of the Spirit" of which the apostle spoke in his letter to the Galatians, then it must be possible for him to have a demonstrable knowledge of the truth sufficient to subjugate all the "works of the flesh." It was to this end that Christ Jesus came to humanity's help, and by a more perfect revelation of God, as infinite Mind, unfolded that the only remedy for error is the truth which is immaculate in its nature and omnipotent in its operation.

But it is one thing to provide a remedy and another thing for mortals to accept it. Truth may seem at first to be transcendent and intangible. Yet to him who is rejoicing in the healing power of Truth there is nothing simpler and more beautiful than this divine way out of tribulation. But simplicity is often what mortal thought rebels at; its native element may be said to be darkness, confusion, and clouds of materialistic concepts. These form a mental prison house in which the mortal seems to be self-confined. It is there he suffers all the penalties attachable to false belief. Truth is the law of righteousness. Belief in material law is the antithesis of God's law, and therefore the only way to the overcoming of false belief is to let the truth destroy it. But few mortals seek the truth by their own volition. If it were possible for the majority to find satisfaction and contentment in worldly pursuits and pleasures, they would, like the rich fool, build greater barns for their goods and sit down to an eat-drink-and-be-merry existence. But we know that there is a spiritual undercurrent, which never lets a man rest until he finds rest in God. When he awakes to know something of the truth; to be conscious in some degree that he is spiritual, not material; that he is the offspring of God, not of the flesh, then he begins to live, not in error, but in Truth; not in

matter but in Spirit; not in evil but in good.

The hunger that a man has for spiritual help is the prayer that reaches the very heart of Love. That the needs of mankind are now being met through Christian Science is shown by the redemptive fruits that are everywhere the natural sequence of a scientific knowledge of that law or Truth which in its bestowals knows no limitation or partiality. For instance, if one is convinced that sin in some form is the cause of one's trouble, whatever that may be, how is one to get rid of it? Sin is a mortal's perverted outlook, alien to man's real nature, and its only genesis is false belief. Much of this false belief is from the ignorance which springs from the belief in the reality and potency of matter. Whichever it is, experience proves that the moment understanding is substituted for false belief, that moment one is beginning to learn something of the truth of spiritual being. It is idle to say that men do not know the difference between right and wrong, for most men at least know that. The first glimpse that one gets of the truth that heals and saves exposes the fallacy that there can be any reality or any good in that which can be destroyed. So that when the truth destroys, it destroys nothing that is worth preserving, it simply reduces the lies or illusions of mortal sense to their native oblivion. This mental process of annihilation is witnessed in relation to sickness, disease, and death. Naturally these beliefs produce suffering—not because they have any real power or existence, but because they are derivatives of an entirely false idea of causation.

To know the truth so accurately that we can heal by it is therefore the greatest discovery that the world has known. "The understanding of Truth" we read on page 286 of the Christian Science textbook, "gives full faith in Truth, and spiritual understanding is better than all burnt offerings."

Wycliffe

"As a writer of English prose he came at a critical time," says Hector Craik of Wycliffe. "The older English was giving way to something which, when we strip off peculiarities of spelling and of verbal forms, approaches very nearly to our modern language. Comparing Wycliffe's style with that of the book of travels to which the name of Mandeville is attached, we see at once that the English is that of a scholar who has lost much of what may be called the childishness of archaism, and who is ready to enrich his language with words borrowed freely either from a French or classical source. We recognize that we are in the hands of one who though he has nothing that could fairly be called a formed style, yet uses the direct and forcible English of a master, and whose example could not fail to influence the future of English prose."

But the wood, all close and clenching
Bough in bough and root in root,—
No more sky (for over-branching)
At your head than at your foot,—
Oh, the wood drew me within it, by
A glamour past dispute.

But my childish heart beat stronger
Than those thickets dared to grow:
I could pierce them! I could longer
Travel on, methought, than so.

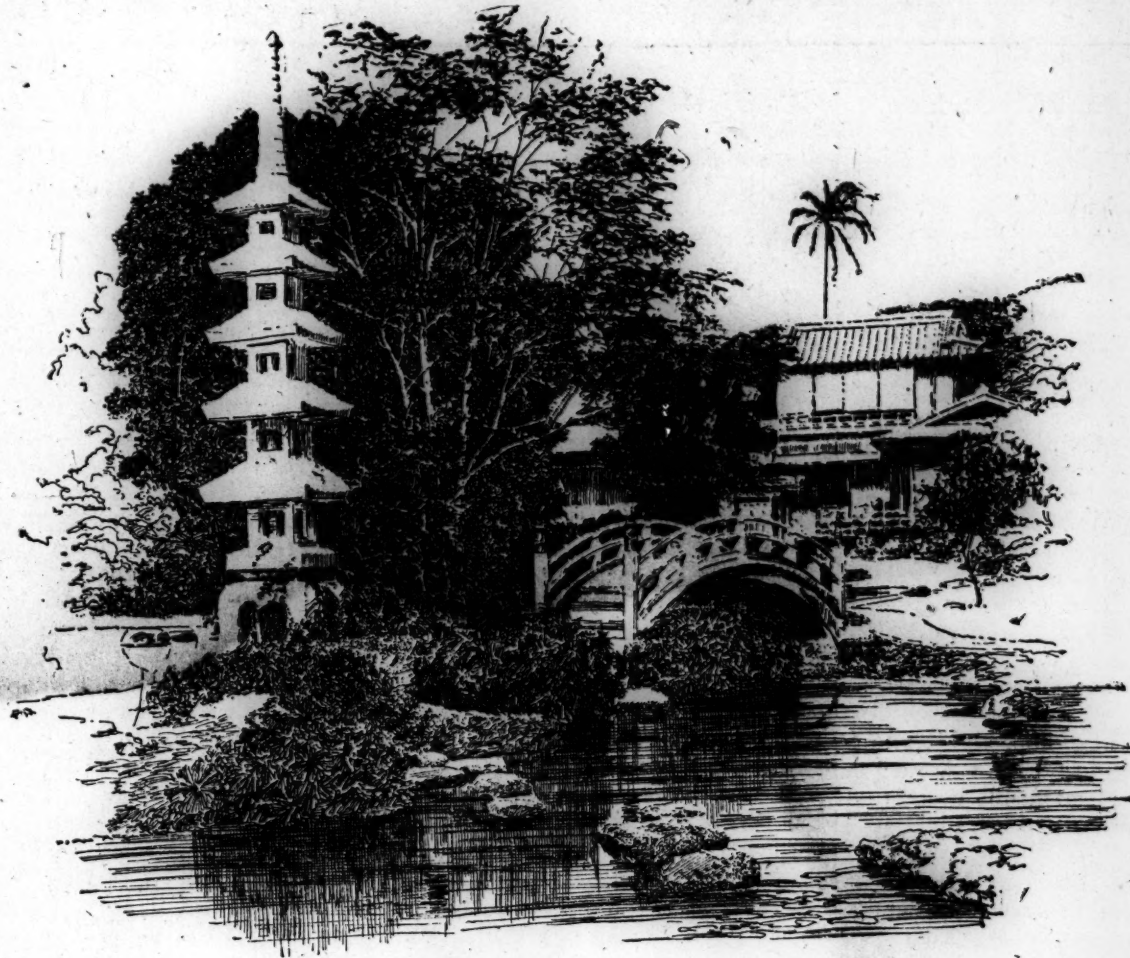
Sheep for sheep paths! braver children
Climb and creep where they would go.
And the poets wander, said I,
Over places all as rude!
Bald Rinaldo's lovely lady
Sot to meet him in a wood—
Rosalinda, like a fountain, laughed out
Pure with solitude.

And if Chaucer had not travelled
Through a forest by a well,
He had never dreamt nor marvelled
At those ladies fair and fell
Who lived smiling without loving, in
Their island-citadel.

Thus I thought of the old singers,
And took courage from their song,
Till my little struggling fingers
Tore asunder gye and thong
Of the brambles which entrapped me,
And the barrier branches strong.

On a day, such pastime keeping,
MS. of my father's translation. It was during our exile in Russia. . . . That afternoon, instead of going out to play in the large yard which we shared with our landlord, I had lingered in the room in which my father generally wrote. What emboldened me to clamber into his chair I am sure I don't know, but a couple of hours afterwards he discovered me kneeling in it with my elbows on the table and my head held in both hands over the MS. of loose pages. I was greatly confused, expecting to get into trouble. He stood in the doorway looking at me with some surprise, but the only thing he said after a moment of silence was: "Read the page aloud."

"Luckily the page lying before me was not overblotted with erasures and corrections and my father's handwriting was otherwise extremely legible. When I got to the end he nodded and I flew out of doors thinking myself lucky to have escaped reproof for that piece of



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Japanese Garden at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands

The Japanese in Hawaii may be roughly classified as officials—government, that is consular officers and their associates, or representing trading or immigration companies—merchants, domestic servants, market gardeners, hucksters, etc. . . . As merchants the Japanese are ready to turn their hands to anything that promises profit. They have learned

the ways of the world rather better than their Chinese competitors, and are more disposed to transform their bazaars into an imitation of the shops of Europe and America. . . . The natural fondness of the Japanese for flowers makes them sympathize with the same trait in the Hawaiians, and also qualifies them exceptionally well to take charge of Ameri-

cans' and Europeans' gardens, as well as to render service as floral decorators, in which art they are unexcelled.—Joseph King Goodrich in "The Coming Hawaii."

The Perfect Critic

Hazlitt in his essay on criticism gives an example of a perfect critic, a friend of his youth, Joseph Fawcett. "He was," he says, "almost the first literary acquaintance I ever made, and I think the most candid and unsophisticated. He had a masterly perception of all styles and of every kind and degree of excellence, sublime or beautiful, from Milton's 'Paradise Lost' to Shonstone's 'Pastoral Ballad,' from Butler's 'Analogy' down to Humphry Clinker. If you had a favorite author, he had read him too, and knew all the best morsels, the subtle traits, the capital touches."

"His repeating some part of 'Comus' with his fine, deep, mellow-toned voice, particularly the lines, 'I have heard my mother Circe with the Sirens three,' etc.—and the enthusiastic comments he made afterwards were a feast."

"He read the poetry of Milton with the same fervor and spirit of devotion that I have since heard others read their own. 'That is the most delicious feeling of all,' I have heard him exclaim, 'to like what is excellent, no matter whose it is.' In this respect he practiced what he preached. He was incapable of harboring a sinister motive, and judged only from what he felt. There was no flaw or mist in the clear mirror of his mind. He was open to impressions as he was strenuous in maintaining them. He did not care a rush whether a writer was old or new, in prose or in verse—'what he wanted' he said, 'was something to make him think.' . . . He was not exceptions. He gave a cordial welcome to all sorts, provided they were the best in their kind. He was not fond of counterfeits or duplicates. . . . A heartier friend or honest critic I never coped withal."

Spring Quiet

Gone were but the Winter,
Come were but the Spring,
I would go to a covert
Where the birds sing.

Where in the whitethorn
Singeth a thrush,
And a robin sings
In the holly-bush.

Full of fresh scents
Are the budding boughs
Arch high over
A cool green house:

Full of sweet scents,
And whispering air
Which sayeth softly:
"We spread no snare; . . .

"Here the sun shineth
Most shadily;
Here is heard an echo
Of the far sea,
Though far off it be."
—Christina G. Rossetti.

Cowley's Early Reading

I believe I can tell the particular little chance which filled my head first with such chimes of verse as have never since left ringing there: for I remember when I began to read, and take some pleasure in it, there was wont to be in my mother's parlor (I know not by what accident, for she herself never in her life read any book but of devotion); but there was wont to be Spenser's works; this I happened to fall upon, and was delighted with the stories of the knights, and giants, and monsters, and brave houses, which I found everywhere there (though my understanding had little to do with all this), and by degrees with the tinkling of the rhyme, and dance of the numbers; so that I think I read him all over before I was twelve years old.—Cowley.

Rouen in 1619

In the letters of James Howell, one written from Rouen in 1619 says: "In this great city of Rouen there be many monuments of the English nation yet extant. In the outside of the highest steeple of the great church, there is the word GOD engrav'd in huge golden characters, every one almost as long as myself, to make them more visible. In this steeple hangs also the greatest bell of Christendom, call'd d'Amboise, for it weighs near upon forty thousand pound weight. There is also here St. Ouen, the greatest sanctuary of the city, founded by one of our compatriots, as the name imports: this province also is subject to Wardships, and no other part of France besides; but whether the Conqueror translated that law to England from hence, or whether he sent it over from England hither, I cannot resolve."

Love Directed Rightly

Love directed towards the eternal and infinite feeds the mind with pure joy, and is free from all sadness. Wherefore it is greatly to be desired, and to be sought after with our whole might.—Spinoza (translated by Robert Bridges).

The Lost Bower

With a fawn's heart debonaire,
Under-crawling, overlapping,
Thorns that prick and boughs that bear,
I stood suddenly astonished—I was
gladdened unaware.

From the place I stood in, floated
Back the covert dim and close;
And the open ground was coated
Carpet-smooth with grass and moss,
And the blue-bell's purple presence signed
it worthily across.

'Twas a bower for garden fitter
Than for any woodland wide.
Though a fresh and dewy glitter
Struck it through from side to side,
Shaped and shaven was the freshness,
as by garden-cunning plied.

But that bower appeared a marvel
In the wilderness of the place!
With such seeming art and travail,
Finely fixed and fitted was
Leaf to leaf, the dark-green ivy, to the
summit from the base.

And the ivy, veined and glossy,
Was inwrought with eglantine;
And the wild-hop fibred closely,
And the large-leaved columbine,
Arch of door and window mullion, did
dash sylvanly intwine.

Rose-trees either side the door were

Joseph Conrad and His Father's Translations

Anthony Trollope is one of the English novelists, Joseph Conrad tells us in "Some Reminiscences," whose works he read for the first time in English. "With men of European reputation," he says, "with Dickens and Walter Scott and Thackeray, it was otherwise. My first introduction to English imaginative literature was 'Nicholas Nickleby.' It is extraordinary how well Mrs. Nickleby could chatter disconnectedly in Polish and the sinister Ralph rage in that language. As to the Crumleys family and the family of the learned Squeers it seemed as natural to them as their native speech. It was, I have no doubt, an excellent translation. This must have been in the year '70. But I really believe that I am wrong. That book was not my first introduction to English literature. My first acquaintance was (or were) the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' and that in the very

impulsive audacity. I have tried to discover since the reason of this mildness, and I imagine that all unknown to myself I had earned, in my father's mind, the right to some latitude in my relations with his writing table. It was only a month before, or perhaps it was only a week before, that I had read to him aloud from beginning to end, and to his perfect satisfaction . . . the proofs of his translation of Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea.' Such was my title to consideration, I believe, and also my first introduction to the sea in literature. If I do not remember where, how and when I learned to read, I am not likely to forget the process of being trained in the art of reading aloud. My poor father, an admirable reader himself, was the most exacting of masters. I reflect proudly that I must have read that page of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' tolerably well at the age of eight."

The Dolomites Amaze and Enthrall

"The Dolomites amaze and enthrall. They are totally unlike any mountains one has seen before, or will ever see again. No two Dolomites resemble each other." Frederick Wolcott Stoddard writes in "Tramps Through Tyrol," "and it is impossible to describe, intelligently, their . . . variety of form and color. Towers, battlements, obelisks, pinnacles, and the ruined masonry of ancient castles and fortresses, appear to surmount the sheer walls, with their fissures and cañons, which rise at times several thousand feet high. Varying lights produce strange transformation scenes among the Dolomites; the ravine becomes a pinnacle, and the battlement melts into a rocky chasm. These rapid changes, occurring from hour to hour, and at even shorter recurring intervals, which delight the traveler, are the despair of the artist, who finds it well-nigh impossible to transfer the kaleidoscopic effects to his canvas and were he to depict the vivid red hues assumed by the mountain tops, when the alpenglow lingers for a brief spell on their rocky walls, the painting would be called ridiculous by those who did not know the Dolomites. The prevailing colors are ashy grays and ochre, but if you look for them you will find almost any shade. Sometimes the delicate coloring of the Dolomites is owing to contrast, their limestone sides rising from the dark green forest. A soft, powdery substance, like the bloom of a fruit, seems to have been sown over the mountains—an effect caused by the disintegration of the limestone crags by the action of the atmosphere through the ages.

"Desolate, rugged, and self-asserting, forming no continuous chain like other mountains, but standing, for the most part, isolated, these fantastic freaks of nature have something weird about them, which does not wear off on acquaintance. Excepting near the bases the higher elevations of the Dolomites are entirely destitute of vegetation, their abrupt sides giving trees and plants no encouragement to grow, while the forests which climb far up the mountains in other parts of Tyrol, softening and enriching the landscape, are wanting. It must be admitted that the Dolomites, in spite of their marvelous forms and colors, have sometimes a somewhat forbidding appearance, when viewed near at hand, and, however much, few one may admire and enjoy them, few who were not brought up in their midst would care to make their permanent home among them."

Carry Gentle Peace

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues.
—Shakespeare.

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.Publishers of "The Christian Science
Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel,"
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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916

EDITORIALS

Gasoline and Press Complacency

THE lapse of nearly two months since a report submitted by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, to the United States Senate, on causes of the shortage and increasing price of gasoline, was garbled in news distribution at Washington so as to leave the impression that both shortage and increase were excusable, does not alter a single fact in the situation. The report as Secretary Lane made it is still before the Senate, still before us, and if it establishes anything it is that there is no justification whatever for recent claims of shortage or advances in the price of the commodity in question. Due and conspicuous notice of the fact that Secretary Lane's report was garbled has been given. Nobody connected with the press distributing agencies can now honestly plead ignorance of the real contents of that document. Attention has been called to the misleading statements by this newspaper, more recently by some other newspapers, by representatives on the floor of Congress, and by others, and yet the average newspaper and automobile association secretary persists in accepting the garbled rather than the true epitome of Secretary Lane's findings.

It should be said, in justice to all, that certain passages in the Lane report lacked the quality of clearness, and further the quality of directness, and further still the quality of definiteness. It is not impossible to see how, in the haste of making a first abstract of the report, erroneous inferences might have been drawn. This newspaper, the first in the country, we believe, to discover the errors made in the widely telegraphed synopsis of the report, called attention to certain defects in the construction of the document itself. In ascribing cause for the recent and sudden rise in prices, we pointed out that while the secretary mentioned the depletion of gasoline stocks "due to increased domestic and export demand," and while he furthermore wrote "inquiry today indicates that there is little gasoline in storage," yet in the next section of the report, after stating that certain surplus crude stocks now being drawn upon "to steady the oil market" are "controlled by the storage companies and have been withdrawn from the open market," he added:

Since these larger companies have in fact larger stocks than a year ago, it follows that with them the shortage of gasoline-rich crude is at most only threatened and to the extent that these companies are using their 1915 surplus, the threatened shortage is not yet a factor in increasing the cost of gasoline production.

The secretary found, in other words, that the "larger companies," the companies which are in control of the market, while well stocked with "gasoline-rich crude," anticipated that perhaps at some time in the future they would not be so well stocked, although they really had no cause for alarm on this point, and, to make sure that they would be on the safe side in any event, they extorted from the defenseless consumer an increased price for their commodity. What did the combines really have in the way of "gasoline-rich crude" when they began to anticipate a shortage and to squeeze the consumer? These are Secretary Lane's words in the report that was garbled to make it appear that he was excusing increased prices:

Notwithstanding the reduction of pipe-line stocks during November and December, at the end of the year the total stocks for the United States, both pipe line and field storage, are estimated at more than 200,000,000 barrels. Thus, it is believed that the net increase in visible reserves of crude oil for the year was at least 45,000,000 barrels; that is to say, more than 15 per cent of the total production for 1915 went into storage. With the owners of these stocks, a shortage of crude must be considered only prospective.

The secretary here is merely indulging in a quiet bit of sarcasm. We think, however, he will be as well understood by people who read intelligently between the lines as if he had said, for instance: "The oil monopolists who have 200,000,000 barrels (equal to more than 6,000,000,000 gallons) of gasoline-rich crude in storage, that is, who are keeping this vast quantity of oil out of the market, must regard the possibility of a shortage, which is not artificial and entirely of their own making, in the light of a joke."

The falsity of the claim that the United States government, through Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, has excused, condoned, palliated or justified, in any degree, the manipulations or extortions of the oil corporations, has been made clear. What remains a mystery, however, is the approximate unanimity with which the press of the country continues to hold to the original garble, and otherwise to defend the oil companies in a course which a few years ago they would have been equally unanimous in denouncing as criminal. Some of the automobile associations also appear to have fallen into the way of looking only to the publicity departments of the oil combinations for their facts, and of accepting any statements the monopolists may see fit to make.

In the mean time, the oil companies are reaping profits and paying dividends beyond any ever before known in the country. A misled and betrayed public is making this possible. How long it will continue to do so it must itself decide.

The Duma Speeches

Now that a fuller report has come to hand of the many notable speeches delivered at the recent memorable opening of the Russian Duma, it is possible to form a just estimate of the position now reached by the national assembly. When the Duma was so suddenly and unexpectedly prorogued, last September, the decision was hailed in many quarters as indicating a definite victory, for the time being, of the party of reaction. Those, however, who were best acquainted with the situation

in Russia were in no way disconcerted by the Tsar's action, any more than they were at the repeated postponements since of the Duma's reassembly. It was recognized clearly enough that the work of the Duma was being carried on, very thoroughly and effectively in many ways, even though it was not actually in session, and that, when the time should come for its reassembly, it would take up its great task with added influence and more unquestioned rights and recognition than ever before.

This is, of course, exactly what has taken place. Not only did the speeches at the opening of the Duma show a remarkable freedom, and a statesmanlike assumption of responsibility, but the fact that, for the first time in its history, the assembly was opened by the Tsar in person, has given to the Duma a political status which even the most reactionary element in the country will find it impossible to ignore.

That a great step forward had been taken was generally recognized and as generally emphasized. After laying stress on the importance of the Tsar's visit, M. Rodzianko, president of the Duma, dwelt on the importance to the country that the Russian people should know that a direct communion of sentiments between the Tsar and his people was thenceforward affirmed in the most powerful manner.

It was, however, on the attitude of the progressive bloc, which includes such varying elements as the Progressive Nationalists, the Center, a number of Octobrists, the Progressives, and the Constitutional Democrats, that most interest is naturally centered. The spokesman of the party, M. Shidlovsky, whilst he directed against the government and its conduct of affairs a criticism severe enough to satisfy the most earnest advocates of free speech, nevertheless displayed a statesmanlike grasp of the necessities of the situation which was more than welcome. He emphasized the essential unity of the country, and placed it beyond a shadow of doubt that, whilst he and the party he spoke for might condemn the government's conduct of the war at practically every point, still they placed the country and its needs far above all party, and indeed quite outside of any such considerations.

A general survey then of the present position of the Duma leads to the conclusion that it is at any rate satisfactory, and that whilst its struggle for freedom, stretching over ten years, is probably by no means finished, it is most certainly well on the way to being won.

Applied Botany in Canada

IN DISCUSSING the discontinuance of the botanical office opened by the Canadian government in Vancouver, B. C., and the proposal to carry on the work in connection with the provincial university, reference is made by the Daily Colonist to the conduct of research of a similar character in the United States. In many of the higher educational establishments south of the boundary, according to our contemporary, "there is a tendency on the part of the staff to settle down into a routine and to be content with simply imparting to students what its members have learned from books. . . . But original research is highly important, and in a province of which so little is known as in the case of British Columbia, there are wide and very attractive fields. Botany is one of them."

Whatever the defects in its general educational system, we think it may be said without reservation that no country has made greater headway than has the United States of late years in the study of plants. Money has been spent abundantly in the states and by the states in the establishment and maintenance of agricultural schools, colleges and experiment stations. The usefulness of the agricultural colleges is a matter of knowledge, not of theory. Wonderful advance has been made, within a decade, in the betterment of stock and in the multiplication of product.

The term botany no longer covers the work performed by the state, federal or private schools, colleges and experiment stations devoted to research of the kind indicated by the Colonist. That term has now more to do with ornamental than practical growths. Since the matter of experimentation, selection, planting and cultivation has been reduced to a profession or a business, the terms used in dealing with this line of activity also have been given a practical turn.

In no other branch of education in the United States today is less left to theory than in the study of agriculture in all its branches. It might, we think, be well for British Columbia, since it is apparently starting out along a new path in this particular, to look closely into the agricultural system in operation across the border. If the province has not already obtained some knowledge on the point, it will be surprised to find, in a nation that as a rule has not been carried away by a desire for what it calls efficiency, so complete and so finished an equipment for dealing with the soil and its possibilities.

Labor Problems After the War

It is coming to be recognized with increasing clearness, by those accustomed to deal with such matters, that there should be no postponement in considering the great question of the position of labor after the war; but that the problem should be officially taken up and dealt with fully and at once. What exactly will come to pass when peace is finally concluded, and the great work of disbanding the European armies is begun, it is difficult, if not impossible, to foretell. No doubt many considerations that have been largely overlooked will assume unexpected importance, and many other considerations that now are regarded as foremost factors will be found to influence the situation very slightly. The great consideration, however, is that the matter be taken up at once, as having one of the first claims on official attention after the now overriding one of the prosecution of the war.

In an interview with W. C. Anderson, the prominent British labor leader, which appeared in this paper recently, the urgent necessity of the authorities under-

taking such a work was strongly emphasized. Mr. Anderson maintained that a committee of experts should now be investigating the various problems and getting ready their schemes against the time when they would be needed. My own view, he said, is that it would be a good thing if a special department, or ministry of labor, were created, which would give its undivided attention to the solution of these complex and difficult questions. In his summary of the situation after the war, as far as he could estimate it, Mr. Anderson pointed out how millions of men would be returning from the army to the workshop, among them enormous numbers who "will have been promised their old jobs"; how they will find great changes, some industries, such as luxury industries, having faded away; how the present "emergency worker" will have become "skilled"; how capital will be scarce and the cost of materials high, and how the temptation to reduce wages and cancel war bonuses will be felt everywhere. The crisis, Mr. Anderson added, will be serious and may have serious consequences unless we are ready for it.

Perhaps the most important question of all, however, and one upon which Mr. Anderson laid special stress, is the question of the position of women in the labor world. It is clear, Mr. Anderson said, that the industrial status of women will be transformed by the war, and unless there are safeguards to prevent it, the women may be used as an unfair competitor in the labor market. Women must be free to render the best service of which they are capable amid conditions which shall safeguard their well-being and interests in every respect. In the very early days of the war this question was seen as an urgent issue by many prominent people in the women's labor movement, such as Miss Mary Macarthur, and the demand of equal pay for equal work was made quite as much in the interests of the future condition of labor as a whole as in the interests of women workers at the present time.

This, as has been said, is undoubtedly one of the most important aspects of the labor problem. It will require for its adjustment, as will the great problem as a whole, all that constant vigilance, forethought and preparation which Mr. Anderson so justly insisted upon as necessary for its solution.

The Circus

ALL THAT part of the world that is normal, we believe, will understand why the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, U. S. A., should at present be rejoicing when the cause of the communal joy is made known. Two or three years ago the persons then in temporary control of the affairs of that city thought it wise to raise the circus license to \$1000, a fee deemed prohibitive by the circus managers of the country, or those of them in that circuit, with the result that circuses traveling up or down or back or forth over that part of the republic known as the great Southwest brushed by St. Louis, swishing the flaps of their tents as they passed by, but never deigning to stop for procession, pageant or performance. It was as if St. Louis had wantonly flung defiance at an institution that throughout modern history had been welcomed with open-armed hospitality and unconcealed manifestations of enthusiasm by princes, politicians and populace.

It did not take St. Louis long to see that it had blundered, egregiously, inexcusably, disastrously, but, puffed with false pride, it pretended to bear the circus slights with indifference. The tents and wagons, the cages, paraphernalia and personnel of the circus, in long and gorgeous trains, would sometimes come into the city's terminals, stay long enough to create a popular longing, and then, without unpacking or unbending, silently roll away. Sometimes a circus would erect its tents across the Mississippi on the Illinois shore, and, if the wind were from the east, strains of irresistible music would be wafted o'er the flowing tide, with a resultant crowding of the bridges and ferryboats and skiffs and yawls and flatboats, for, while St. Louis in the abstract stood pat on its dignity, St. Louis in the concrete was hungering and thirsting for peanuts, pink lemonade, the crack of the ringmaster's whip, the familiar jokes of the clown, the balloon leaps, the flying trapeze, the sacred cow, and the concert announcement, before the show in the main pavilion was half over.

For two long seasons the great mass of the plain people of St. Louis were denied a right inherent in the constitution of every democracy. At the most, only a small percentage of the residents could cross the Mississippi to East St. Louis, or Venice, or Cahokia, or travel to the suburbs on the prairie side. Especially was the hardship felt by fathers who in the past had ignored their personal inclinations and taken the children to see the show. But the pride of the civic authorities persisted, and tens of thousands of St. Louisans, of all sizes, for two dreary summers were compelled to go circusless to bed on nights when they knew full well that people in more fortunate cities were enjoying themselves as only circus crowds can beneath the canvas domes of one of those mammoth aggregations of talent with which the United States is favored beyond other nations.

In the natural course of events there had to be an end of this state of affairs. Something had to give way. The St. Louis public had been remarkably patient and orderly for two summers, but, on the approach of a spring that was to herald a third, it was impossible to say what might happen. The newspapers began to indicate the state of popular thought. They were filled with recollections of P. T. Barnum, of "Yankee" Robinson, of Dan Rice, of the Baileys, of the Forepaughs. There were anecdotes of the Astleys, the Ducrows, of the London and Paris hippodromes. There was a recrudescence of circus humor. There was talk of amateur circus performances. More than all, the political air became surcharged with a demand for a pro-circus municipal ticket. This was the last straw. False civic pride and official stubbornness gave way. The prohibitive license fee was lowered to a reasonable rate. Circus managers have now telegraphed that they will again put St. Louis on their circuits, and there has not been such rejoicing in

that city since the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was inaugurated. St. Louis, in fact, feels that it is entering upon a new and brighter epoch.

Notes and Comments

It is interesting to note that the policy of restricting the sale of alcohol which has been adopted so drastically in Russia and France, and less drastically, but still decisively, in the United Kingdom, is now to be adopted in Sweden. The Swedish government has ordered that no alcoholic drinks be served in restaurants before noon, and between then and three o'clock only with meals. There is still a great deal to be done, but progress during the last eighteen months has been remarkable indeed.

THE great plane-tree in London, at the corner of Wood street, rendered almost historic through Wordsworth's "Reverie of Poor Susan," has recently received a thorough overhauling by the forester. It was in the branches of this tree that the thrush, whose song recalled such memories to Poor Susan, was supposed to have sung each morning "when daylight appears" and Susan passed that way. As a matter of fact it is clear from the poem and Wordsworth's own note on it that the thrush was a caged bird. Referring to his ballad, Wordsworth writes: "This arose out of my observation of the affecting music of these birds hanging in this way in the London streets during the freshness and stillness of the spring morning." The terms of the leases of the surrounding houses forbid the cutting down of the tree or the construction of any building likely to injure it.

MR. ROOSEVELT's latest version of the part he played in the Colombia-Panama affair is to be found in a recent speech he made at Port of Spain. He still thinks the action the best thing he ever did. "I felt," he is quoted as saying, "it was a great deal better to have got the land and be impeached afterward, if necessary, than have two terms." At least this can be said for Mr. Roosevelt, that he is constant in his line of defense.

TALKING of problems: Some people are prone to think that theirs are more numerous and more difficult than any that come for solution to other people. This, of course, is where they are mistaken. Twin brothers in the University of Missouri are so much alike that the teachers in the institution, and the associates of the young men, find it impossible always to distinguish one from the other. So they have united in this statement of the case: "We know them apart when they are together, but we never know them apart when they are apart."

TAKE JONESCU, the Rumanian statesman, has been telling how he once asked Eleutherios Venizelos the secret of his success. I have always told my fellow countrymen the truth, the whole truth, replied Venizelos, and I have always felt perfectly willing to retire without the least regret. Jonescu, in giving his impression of the Greek patriot, speaks of his extraordinary modesty, all the more noticeable for the iron determination which accompanies it; of his penetrating yet sympathetic eyes, and of the quiet smile, never far from his lips.

FRIENDS of equal suffrage and of temperance will find the latest report of the public service commission of New Hampshire illuminating. It asserts that funds of the Boston & Maine railroad were illegally used, not only for furthering the aims of the road and its leased lines in a conflict with public transportation ideals, but that they also were used to help the friends of the licensed saloon, and to defeat the efforts of contenders for equal suffrage. In short, the Granite state, according to this report, seems to have had a reactionary "trust," which included the opponents of social justice quite generally, and paid the bills out of the railroad stockholders' funds.

OUT of much that, to the adult, seems quite childish in the Princeton '16 class statistics, just published, there emerges the saving fact that to these youths Lincoln is the favorite character of history. But over against this has to be set the preference for Falstaff of all Shakespeare's characters. As a diversion these senior-class polls have some justification; but the public is not much concerned as to how many of the coming graduates can dance, and what is their favorite comic opera.

SINCE his kinsfolk have decided to make public some of the work of Edward Everett Hale as a diarist, appraisal of him as a day-by-day chronicler will be possible. It is worth remembering that Samuel Bowles 2nd, the "Great Sam" of the Springfield Republican, said that Hale, in becoming a minister, chose a calling for which he had no such outstanding talent as he had for journalism. Apropos of Dr. Hale's diary, the first instalment of which has to do with his years at Harvard, it is interesting to note that young Hale described President Josiah Quincy as refusing a petition of the students for a reading room with newspapers and magazines. The educator's reason was that such literature was so fascinating that students, if they had it, would never settle down to textbooks. The authorities, therefore, could not be party to any such tempting device.

CORAM, Cal., has nine registered voters and nine offices to be filled, so that the town comes very near reaching the highest ideal of a close corporation. Where every voter has an office it is difficult to see how, in a political way at least, anything more can be desired, except it be that no new voters shall move in.

A NEW etiquette, it appears, is rapidly gaining ground among the patrons of prosperous traction lines. When the straps are all occupied by hangers, a gentleman clinging to one of them may now, it is understood, without risking any impropriety, offer his sleeve, the lapel of his coat, or even the end of his scarf, to a lady patron who apparently has no other means of support.